REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,272.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 21
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
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As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, shall despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. Heasman, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

	May 1872.		June 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave Tuticorin	7
" Ratnagherry*	31	" Colombo	9
" Vingoria*	31	" Galle	9
" Carwar	June 1	" Negapatam	12
" Mangalore*	2	" Madras	13
" Cannanore*	3	" Coconada	16
" Tellicherry*	3	" Vizagapatam	17
" Calicut*	4	" Bimlipatam	17
" Beypore*	4	" Gopaulpore	18
" Narrakal	5	" False Point	19
" Cochin*	6	Arrive CALCUTTA	20
" Allepey*	6		

During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August, it is intended that communication will be maintained with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Allepey. The Steamers, however, will call at these ports whenever practicable, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal six miles North of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every Wednesday, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1872, at noon.

	June 1872.		June 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSSORAH	24
Arrive KURRACHEE	20	Arrive Fao	24
" Guadur	10	" Bushire	26
" Muscat	12	" Bahrein	26
" Bunder Abbas	13	" Linga	30
" Linga	16	" Bunder Abbas	July 2
" Bushire	18	" Muscat	4
" Fao	20	" Guadur	5
" BUSSORAH	21	" Kurrachee	8
		" BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY commencing from 26th May, 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. J. Ayers, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA,
The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	8
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—
INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship TEVIOTDALE, Captain Nicol, from London, are requested to make their GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the Captain will land the same in his boats immediately.

Captain Nicol will not hold himself responsible for any deficiency or damage to the Goods after they have left the ship's deck.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for the reception of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE AUCKLAND HOTEL, BYCULLA.

THIS HOTEL has lately OPENED, and is well suited for TRAVELLERS making a short stay in BOMBAY ; it is conveniently situated, being only fifty yards from the G. I. P. Railway Station.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION ; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the utmost regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommend, this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-13.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 31st May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SIMLA, (2,440 tons, and 63 H.P.), Captain G. N. Hector, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 3rd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 31st May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 1st JUNE, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon, the P. and O. Company's S. S. BANGALORE, (2,063 tons and 500 H. P.) Captain G. C. BURNE, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,
From the Celebrated Distilleries of the
VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled, pure, soft and delicate) per doz.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. Pint Travelling Flasks do.	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY ; a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others, commonly sold at same rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY ; a sound wholesome spirit	18 0	21 0

Exshaw's, Hennessey's, Martell's & Mounier's brands.

LONDON AND HOLLAND GINS ;
Superior Jamaica Rum ;
SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKEYS ;
Choice Liqueurs and Cremes.

FRESH SHIPMENTS ON SALE BY THE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Clocks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld., 1st January 1866. Agents.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

FOR CLEANING PLATE USE GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.
(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies ; together unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 Leading Firms which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR,
J. GODDARD, Leicester.

Agents for Bombay—Messrs. TREACHER & Co.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
FOR
KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.
PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.

Everything appertaining to this Trade.

Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

Birmingham—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST.

PATENTEES OF THE CELEBRATED "ECLIPSE."

NO CHIMNEY BURNER.

SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the Growth, and improving and Beautifying the Human Hair.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolouration, and other Cutaneous Visitations, and renders

THE SKIN SOFT, CLEAR AND BLOOMING.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or Pearl Dentifrice, compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in Improving and Beautifying the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath Pure and Fragrant. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazaar Dealers.

☞ Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles, and beware of spurious imitations under the same or similar names.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS,)
FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and flushings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

Dr. LERAS'
SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless ; has the advantage over all former famous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anæmia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature : *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD ACHE AND NEURALGIA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature : *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

Agents :

NOSKY & Co.	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay.
BARRIE & Co.	Poona.
	Madras.

AND AT ALL THE RESPECTABLE RESORTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

"WILSON LINE."
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL ABOUT 15TH JUNE.

THE fine S.S. YEDDO, 1,800 Tons, 270 H.P. nominal, Captain J. P. A. Anderson, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

TO LIVERPOOL, 1st Class	Rs. 500
Ditto 2nd "	" 300
TO SUEZ 1st "	" 300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—To be followed by the XANTHO.

S.S. NEERA.

WILL sail for CALCUTTA on or about the 7TH JUNE. For Freight apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1872.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The S.S. KHEDIVE, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. POONA, from Southampton, 2nd May 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. CANDIA, from Southampton, 25th April 1872.
S.S. ILLYRIAN, from Liverpool, 23rd April 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT, THE 30TH MAY,
THE BOMBAY AMATEURS
Will perform, for the FIFTH TIME, the Tragedy of
SHAHJADA AIRUCH.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

LIST of ARTICLES MANUFACTURED by Prison Labour, for SALE at H. M.'s COMMON JAIL of Bombay, Oomeerany, at the following REDUCED PRICES, viz :

Table Cloths	5½ ft. by 5½ ft.	Rs. 3 8	each.
Do.	6 ft. by 6 ft.	" 5 0	do.
Do.	7 ft. by 7 ft.	" 5 8	do.
Do.	9 ft. by 9 ft.	" 9 0	do.
Table Napkins	15 in. by 15 in.	" 1 8	per doz.
Do.	17 in. by 17 in.	" 2 0	do.
Do.	20 in. by 20 in.	" 2 8	do.
Do.	22 in. by 22 in.	" 3 0	do.
Towels, Bathing	5 ft. by 3 ft.	" 15 0	do.
Do. Medium size	4 ft. by 3 ft.	" 12 0	do.
Do. Strong	4 ft. by 3 ft.	" 9 0	do.

Butlers' Towels with red border ..... " 4 0 do.
Kitchen Towels with blue border ..... " 3 0 do.
Fine Check and Stripe Cloth for Trousers, 20 in. wide, at annas 9 per yard.
Ordinary do. do. for do. at annas 7 per yard.
Drill and Sheeting Cloth, at annas 7 per yard.
Stout Dungaree, lbs. 16 per piece of 39 yards.

N. B.—Other descriptions of Cloth made to order.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

For further particulars apply at the Jail Office.

H. M.'s Common Jail of Bombay, Oomeerany, 29th May 1872.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the PENSION PAYMASTER, PRESIDENCY CIRCLE, will be REMOVED from the TOWN BARRACKS to the CUMBERLAND RAVELIN," opp. site Hornby Row, on the Esplanade on the 30TH INSTANT, and will not be RE-OPENED for PUBLIC BUSINESS till the 1ST PROXIMO.

J. T. ANNESLEY, Lieut. Col.,
Bombay, 29th May 1872. Pension Paymaster, P.C.

THE ROYAL PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, held THIS DAY, to confirm the Special Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 14th May 1872, a quorum being not present, it is ADJOURNED to WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Undersigned.

શાહ નરશી કેશવજીની કુપની,
i.e. SHA NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th May 1872.

IN CHANCERY.
In the matter of the Companies' Acts of 1862 and 1867, and in the matter of the Life Assurance Companies' Act 1870, and in the matter of the EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

All persons having claims against the above Assurance Society are required within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Under igned, as Attorries to Charles John Bunyon, William Po lard Pattison, and Stephen Philpot Low, the Official Liquidators of the said Society, or in default thereof they will be exclu'ed from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
Attorneis to the Official Liquidators,
European Assurance Society.

Bombay, 30th May 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MRS. S. CARROL,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

IN returning her best thanks for the kind patronage accorded to her in Bombay, to inform her Constituents, that she will REMOVE to POONA for the SEASON from the 1st JUNE NEXT, where she will OPEN her Establishment in the CIVIL LINES, next to KEMP & Co.'s, and will be happy to attend to all Orders as usual.

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BAROMETERS, &c.

	Cash. Rs a.	Credit Rs. a.
ANEROID	18 0	20 0
Do. with Thermometer	32 8	35 0
ANEROID, for the pocket, with enamelled dial	36 0	40 0
Do. do. with engraved metal dial, and Thermometer	45 0	50 0
ANEROID, compensated, and with revolving altitude scale	54 0	60 0
ANEROID, with revolving altitude scale and Thermometer	58 0	65 0
STANDARD, on the Kew principle	108 0	120 0
AIR METER for Hospitals and Public Buildings	55 0	60 0

THERMOMETERS.

KEW OBSERVATORY, of the Meteorological Office and Admiralty pattern, with verification from the Kew Observatory	10 8	12 0
MAXIMUM, Self-Registering, with rai ed metal scale, mounted on oak for garden purposes (an excellent instrument for ordinary use)	8 0	9 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	4 8	5 0
MAXIMUM, self-registering, with enamelled Tube and polished boxwood scale	9 8	10 8
M NIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	5 12	6 8
MAXIMUM, Professor PHILLIPS'STANDARD SELF-REGISTERING, Engine divided on the stem, and mounted, with indelible porcelain scale, on oak	18 8	21 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	18 8	21 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the pair in a neat pocket mahogany case, as arranged for Dr. Livingstone and Captains Speke and Grant	35 0	40 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the "Alpine Club," pair, in case complete	22 8	25 0
POCKET, in revolving case, 4 inch	9 8	10 8
Do. do. 6 inch	10 8	12 0
"TERRESTRIAL RADIATION" STANDARD and Minimum, on brass pedestals complete, each	22 8	25 0
FORTY PATTERNS OF THERMOMETERS, each from	1 12 to	65 0

RAIN GAUGES.

TREACHER & CO.'S "INTER-TROPICAL," expressly fitted for the suddenly heavy downfall of India	18 0	20 0
CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING	90 0	100 0

OZONOMETER.

Dr. Schonbein's, with Ozone cage	18 0	20 0

AN ASSORTMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS ALWAYS ON SALE BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

STABLES TO LET.—Very airy and commodious STABLES TO LET, close to Elphinstone Circle. Apply at 107, Mody Street, to

M. H. MODY.

NOTICE.—TO LET, an UPPER STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill.—Apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

TO LET.
ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD.

THE following REDUCED RENTS are now charged, including taxes and Vehar water :—

Single sets of Rooms including separate Bath and Cookroom.	Ground Floor	Rs. 25
	First Floor	" 35
	Top Floor	" 40

These are the cheapest, coolest, and healthiest European residences in Bombay, and are well adapted for small families and bachelors.

Application to be made by letter to The Secretary, No. 1, Albion Place, or to the Sepoy on the premises.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL ART EXHIBITION.

NOTICE.—Mr. WHITE'S PICTURE of the INSTALLATION of the DUKE of EDINBURGH as a G.C.S.I., which from unavoidable circumstances has been closed to the Public for a few days, is again OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited)—Mr. JAMES H. SLIGHT has been appointed to officiate as DEPUTY SECRETARY and TREASURER during the absence of Mr. W. Fraser.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th May 1872.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Chamber,—to receive the Repor of the Committee on the questions of the improvement of the Elphinstone Property, and the formation of a Port Trust, and to pass such Resolutions in reference thereto, as may be considered expedient.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 23rd May 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favour ble terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 3 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Fort Premises on THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1872, at 4 P.M.

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1872, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors.

By Order,
GEO. PUGH,
Bombay, 20th May 1872. Manager in India.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of May 1872, at the hour of 2 in the afternoon, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 30th February 1872.
2. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th of May to the 3rd of June 1872, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th May 1872.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the supply for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Gen ral Post Office will be received by the Undersigned on the 1st June 1872 at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the supply whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily

5th. The tender is to include the supply of Candles to the G. I. P. Railway Sorting Establishment.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay Genl. Post Office, April, 1872.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE KATTYWAR EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

The Line is now OPEN to WUDWAN for PASSENGER and GOODS TRAFFIC.

Passenger Trains leave Ahmedabad at 7 A.M. and arrive at Wudwan at 2 P.M., and leave Wudwan at 11-30 A.M. and arrive at Ahmedabad at 6-30 P.M. daily.

The rate for Full Pressed Cotton is Rs. 26-6-5 and Half Pressed Cotton Rs. 33 per ton, Wudwan to Bombay.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Fort, 25th May 1872. Traffic Manager.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

MONSOON SUPPLIES
FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, take the occasion of the near approach of the Wet Season to solicit from Residents in Out-stations a renewal of the commands with which they have been so liberally favoured in past years.

AS ALL THE SUPPLIES FOR THE COMPANY'S STORE DEPARTMENT
REACH THEM BY THE
SUEZ CANAL AND OVERLAND MAILS,

They may be relied upon to possess in full-perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages.

The Company's system of OVERLAND IMPORTATION of Provisions, and the very large extension of their store business which has resulted from their adoption of specially low rates of charges for cash payments, enables them confidently to

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

LARGE SUPPLIES JUST RECEIVED
DIRECT FROM
The first English and Continental Houses.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIGS CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

THE COMPANY'S STOCK OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,

COMPRISING	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BURGUNDIES, White, Red, and Sparkling, per doz., from	16	0 to 30 0
CHAMPAGNES (by the first-shippers)	36	0 to 42 0
CLARETS, of the Company's well-known brands, from	11	0 to 36 0
HOCKS, Sparkling and Still	15	0 to 42 0
HUNGARIAN WINES (Red and White)	19	0 to 25 0
MADEIRA (a superb genuine Wine)	38	0 42 0
MOSELLES, Sparkling and Still	20	0 to 40 0
PORTS	21	8 to 38 0
SHERRIES (Unequalled Wines)	22	8 to 48 0
BRANDIES (of best brand only	18	0 to 30 0
GINS, London Old Tom and Hollands	16	0 to 18 0
RUMS, Real Jamaica	19	0 to 24 0
WHISKEYS, Scotch and (L.L.) Irish	18	0 to 21 0
LIQUEURS (Absinthe, Aqua D'Oro, Chartreuse, Cherry Brandy, Citronelle, Curacao, Maraschino, Rose, Vanille, &c., from, per bottle	1	4 to 5 0

Affords a variety of choice at very moderate rates, offered by no other house in the Presidency.

BASS' PALE ALE, AND GUINNESS' STOUT.

IMPORTED THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs. as.
BASS' ALE, ORDINARY PINTS, in original casks of 8 doz	per doz.	3 12	Rs. 4 0
ORDINARY QUARTS, in original casks of 4 doz	ditto	5 12	6 8
IMPERIAL PINTS, in original casks of 6 doz	ditto	4 12	5 4
IMPERIAL QUARTS, in original casks of 3 doz	ditto	8 0	8 12
GUINNESS' STOUT, PINTS, in original Casks of 8 doz	ditto	4 0	4 4

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

There were many sellers for the 2nd Issue of the New Bank of Bombay. Other shares weak.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 25th May 1872.

Open 255 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	44,787 15 3
Merchandize	112,257 2 5
Earth Trains	1,229 0 0
Electric Telegraph	537 0 0
Total Rs.	158,811 1 8

Corresponding week in May 1871.

Open 320 Miles.

Coaching	42,277 8 8
Merchandize	115,626 12 0
Electric Telegraph	424 0 6
Total Rs.	157,728 5 2
Increase	1,082 12 6

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—29TH MAY.

London.. Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ... } No ship.

Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / Wooden Ships ... £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabolms & Coir bdls £2 0s. 0d. / Seeds ... £1 0s. 0d.

Havre ... Cotton ... Coffee ... } No ship.

Overland Steamers ... £2 10s. 0d.

Liverpool via Suez Canal ... £2 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.

China .. { Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. / ,, Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest / Sailing Ships ... Rs. 4 per bale nominal

Calcutta .. Salt ... Rs. 4 8 0 per ton

Calcutta to Bombay ... { Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges

Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Maharajah (s)	Hodson	Newcastle, April 10.
	Khedive (s)	Steward	Suez, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Red Cross	Young	Manilla.
	British Statesman	Ward	Bassein.
	Annie	Baker	Rangoon.
	Karrachee (s)	Avern	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Golden Fleece, Bray, to Manilla.
Ship Sydney Dacres, Money, to Liverpool.
Ship Royal Saxon, Anderson, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Yeddo, to Liverpool.
Steamer Neora, to Calcutta.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

May.			
25	Sikh	Hylers	—, Feb. 10.

DEPARTURES.

May		
25	Scotia (s)	.....
	Annie Fleming	.....
	Sir Henry Lawrence	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May		
26	Mongolia (s)	Barlow ..... Calcutta.
	Meinam (F. S.)	..... Galle.
	Yorkshire (s)	..... London.

DEPARTURE.

May.		
26	Meinam (F. S.)	..... Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May 15—Delhi, s.s., Wilkinson, from Suez, with mail.
15—Good Hope, s.s., Bainton, from Deal.
15—Orissa, s.s., Tomlin, from Suez, with mail.
16—Bengal, ship, Paynter, from Cardiff.
17—Sphinx, s.s., Cottich, from Trieste.
17—Corinna, s.s., Dryden, from Carwar.
18—Marmion, s.s., Banff, from Bombay.
19—Donnai, s.s., Varagot, from China, with mail.
19—Aretusa, s.s., Inchiostri, from Bombay.
20—Petersburg, s.s., Blake, from Bombay.
20—Maharajah, s.s., Hodgson, from Newcastle.
20—Yeddo, s.s., Henderson, from London, passed out.
21—Viceroy, s.s., Taylor, from Calcutta.
21—Columbian, s.s., Angove, from Bombay, with mail.
22—Priam, s.s., Buttin, from Shanghai.
22—Glenroy, s.s., Auld, from Singapore.
22—Venetia, s.s., Pennington, from Mangalore.

DEPARTURES.

May 15—Lord Clyde, s.s., Kingcome, to Liverpool.
15—Delhi, s.s., Wilkinson, to Calcutta, with mail.
16—Good Hope, s.s., Bainton, to Colombo.
16—Orissa, s.s., Tomlin, to Bombay, with mail.
17—Sphinx, s.s., Cottich, to Bombay.
17—Corinna, s.s., Dryden, to Havre.
18—Marmion, s.s., Banff, to Bremen.
19—Donnai, s.s., Varagot, to Marseilles, with mail.
20—Aretusa, s.s., Inchiostri, to Trieste.
20—Petersburg, s.s., Blake, to Liverpool.
20—Maharajah, s.s., Hodgson, to Bombay.
21—Columbian, s.s., Angove, to Suez, with mail.
22—Priam, s.s., Bulin, to London.
22—Glenroy, s.s., Auld, to London.
22—Viceroy, s.s., Taylor, to London.
22—Venetia, s.s., Remington, to London.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

May 5—John Straker, s.s., Pamo, from Bombay.
9—Eurydice, ship, Campbell, from Cardiff.
12—H.M.S. Kwangtung, Elton, from Bushire.
14—Dunsby, s.s., Flemrair, from Mauritius.
15—John Elliott, ship, Griffith, from Cardiff.
16—Bengal, ship, Paynter, from Cardiff.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 29TH MAY, 10-5 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* SUEZ CANAL.

Name.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Ada	1109	Bombay	May 8
Calcutta	3000	Calcutta	May 8
Cyphrenes	1500	Penang	May 8
Xantho	1800	Bombay	May 9
Red Gauntlet	1650	Bombay	May 10
Surprise	1650	Japan	May 18
James C. Stevenson	1225	Calcutta	May 18
Tackya yen Byan	850	Rangoon	May 25
Bertha	—	Calcutta	May 25
Viceroy	—	Calcutta	June
Dhoolia	1800	Calcutta	Sept.

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Neera (s), 40 cases glassware, Mahomed Jetha; 1,602 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co.; 280 bundles sheet iron, Tezpall Gopejee; 200 bundles hoop iron, Khimjee Jewa; 508 bundles, hoop iron, R. L. Southern and Co.; 221 bundles hoop iron, Edward Bates and Co.

FROM LONDON.

White Adder, 20 cases champagne, Payne and Co.
British Statesman, 100 barrels green copperas, Nusserwanjee Burjorjee Wadia and Co.
Teviotdale, 44 cases beer, Jamsetjee Ruttonjee sons; 75 bales brown paper, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 245 cases brandy, Eduljee Rastomjee Mody.
Neera (s), 575 bundles hoop iron, Shamjee Naranjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 15 cases brandy, Manockjee Jamsetjee; 220 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.
Albatross (s), 28 cases maselle, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 33 bales printing paper, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Nankin, 19 cases anthracite acid, Shapoorjee Rastomjee; 3 cases orange bitter, and 12 cases whiskey, Pochajee Framjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courrier de Bombay, 48 cases barks and champagne, Nowrojee Ardaser & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sydney Dacres, 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Doxford, 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 311 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co. 1,000 bundles coir yarn, Soondercdass Vagjee; 50 bales cotton, Hemamund Capoorchund.
Daniel Rankin, 500 bundles galls, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz.
Celestial Empire, 200 bales cotton, King & Co.; 225 cwts. horns, Gomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
Sir Charles Napier, 294 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Stornaway, 1,000 bundles galls, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 500 bales cotton, and 1,681 bundles coir yarn, Finlay, Scott & Co.
George (s), 374 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 91 bales cotton, King & Co.; 125 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 32 bales cotton, Somchund Mitha; 250 bales cotton, Godhowjee Phanjee; 25 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 40 bales wool, Danoder Mathooradass.
Albatross (s), 100 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 173 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 45 bundles hides, Ruzubally Alibhoy.
Scanderia (s), 52 bales cotton, Choonelall Khartanee; 60 bales hemp, Heerachund Cursonjee; 114 bales cotton, Corjee Luddha; 13 bales wool and 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.; 130 bales cotton, R. L. King and Co.; 1,800 bundles coir yarn, Velabdass Soondercdass; 200 bales cotton, Young and Co.; 550 bundles galls, Oomersee Ruttonsee; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Dewjee and Co.
Yeddo (s), 250 bales cotton, Dyall Toolseedass; 30 bales cotton, Canjee Keshowjee; 50 bags saltpetre, Nanabhoy Bazonjee.
Ashgrove, 2,000 bundles coir yarn, Cullianjee Dumodar.

FOR LONDON.

Simla (s), 26 bags coosumba, Canjee Megjee; 100 bundles hides, Khakeebhoy Namsee; 2 pieces E. teeth, Goolamhusson Curimbhoy.

FOR BOSTON.

Cromwell, 1,700 bags linseed, J. P. Cornforth and Co.; 6 bales rags, Farnham and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Simla (s); 3 cases indigo, M. S. A. Cader; 3 cases silk, Behrend Brothers; 3 bundles silk, H. Z. Abades.
India (s), 11 boxes indigo, J. Bhaya; 4 cases indigo, S. Ahoyo.

FOR VENICE.

Simla (s), 5 cases lac, G. Sigg & Co.
Sphinx (s), 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Spinx (s), 4 cases lac, G. Sigg & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
India (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 6 cases lac, G. Sigg & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
3,400 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds. 8½ lbs.	5 10 6
1,600 ,,	,, ,, (fine)	40 ,,	39 ,, 8½ lbs.	5 12 0
1,000 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 7 lbs.	4 15 0
500 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 6 lbs.	4 8 6
750 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 6 lbs.	4 9 0
500 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 6 lbs.	4 8 0
500 ,,	,, ,,	42 ,,	39 ,, 6½ lbs.	4 11 0
1,200 ,,	,, Jacconets	40 ,,	20 ,, 2½ lbs.	2 2 6
1,400 ,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	20 ,, 2½ lbs.	2 7 6
1,000 ,,	,, Cambrics	50 ,,	24 ,, 5¼ lbs.	3 11 6

COTTON.

50 candies	New Dholleras,	ready	Rs. 263½-64
50 ,,	,, Do.	ready	,, 265-67
100 ,,	,, Do.	ready	,, 267-68
75 ,,	,, Do.	ready	,, 265
100 ,,	,, Do.	ready	,, 264
500 ,,	,, Veerumgaum	ready	,, 253-64
50 ,,	,, Do.	ready	,, 264½
25 ,,	,, Do.	ready	,, 263
25 ,,	,, Do.	ready	,, 263½-64
25 ,,	,, Do.	ready	,, 263
50 ,,	,, Do.	ready	,, 262-63
150 ,,	,, Broach	ready	,, 255-56
75 ,,	,, Jodia	ready	,, 247-55
100 ,,	,, Vingorla	ready	,, 245

YARNS.

3,000 lbs.	Water, No. 30	... ...	...As. 13 per lb.
4,500 ,,	,, 30	... ...	... ,, 13 ,,
10,000 ,,	,, 30	... ...	... ,, 13 ,,

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—29TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 28th May, 7-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 29th May, 3-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 25 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 28th May, 6-7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 6 minutes.

Via Turkey, 27th May, 2-47 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 31 hours 18 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 29th May, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 25 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 29th May, 1-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 6 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 29th May, 3-40 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 48 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 28th to 8 P.M. of the 29th May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 34	0 6
,, Galle	8 10	0 0
,, Kurrachee	1 10	0 10
,, Madras	2 40	0 9

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 29th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 29th May, 3-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 29th May, 1-6 P.M.; via Turkey, 27th May, 6-55 P.M. From America, via Russia, 29th May, 1-25 A.M. Cable right Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 29th May, 9 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind north, thermometer 86.

CANNANORE, 29th May, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 86, barometer 29·980.

CARWAR, 29th May, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 85, barometer 29·98.

MANGALORE, 29th May, 11 A.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 85.

TUTICORIN, 29th May, 11 A.M.—Weather fair, wind west-south-west, thermometer 94, barometer 29·765.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 29.

Ashton, Staff Surgeon, Bengal ——, on duty, from England.
Barrow, Assistant Surgeon, 89th Regiment, on duty, from Woolwich.
Atkinson, Lieutenant, 8th King's Regiment, on duty, from Manchester.
Cumming, Captain, Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Muller, Assistant Surgeon, from sick certificate, from England.
Wynter, Lieutenant, 16th Lancers, from sick certificate, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 29.

Carter, Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, on leave, to Dharwar.
Macdonald, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Fyzabad.
Sheppard, Lieutenant, 11th Madras Regiment, to rejoin, to Rajpore.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 28th May 1872.

At the recommendation of the Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls., British Medical Service, the following medical arrangements are ordered.

Apothy. Greengrass is directed to do duty with the 68th Regt. until further orders.

Asst. Apothy. Benson to report himself to the Officer in Medical Charge 83rd Foot, for duty with that regiment.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

Sappers and Miners.—Capt. Cruickshank, for 6 days, from the 28th inst., privilege leave.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 25.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr. J. M. Braidwood, Additional Asst. Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in the N. W. P., is appointed to a permanent vacancy in that grade, caused by the transfer of Mr. W. C. Midwinter to the British Burmah Commission.

Mr. Braidwood will continue to be employed in the N. W. P.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

During the absence of His Excellency the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council from the Presidency, Colonel B. E. Bacon, Offg. Secy. in the Military Department, will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Office which is left at Calcutta.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Rivett-Carnac is admitted to the VI. Class of the officers of the Financial Department and is appointed to act in the V. Class as Asst. to the Accountant General, N. W. P.

Mr. William Herbert Dobbie is admitted to the VI. Class of the officers of the Financial Department and is appointed to act in the V. Class as Asst. to the Accountant General, British Burmah.

Mr. H. Hudson made over charge of the office of Deputy Accountant General, Mysore, to Mr. T. B. Clarke on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

Mr. W. H. MacGowan made over charge of the Calcutta Post Office to Mr. E. R. Douglas on the afternoon of the 10th ultimo.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Ben. S. C., with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

Ensign (now Lt.) James Ramsay Hobday, of the 2nd Battalion, 25th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 38th (The Agra) Regt. of N. I.,—28th March 1871.

Lt. Robert Jocelyn Waller, of the 107th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regt. of N. I.,—10th April 1871.

Ens. (now Lt.) Malcolm Alexander Gray, of the 1st Batn., 3rd Foot, 2nd Wing Subn., 38th (The Agra) Regt. of N. I.,—6th May 1871.

The undermentioned officers, admitted to the Ben. S. C. in G. G. O. No. 560 of this date, will rank as Lts. in that corps under the operation of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Ens. (now Lt.) J. R. Hobday, of the 2nd Batn., 25th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 38th (The Agra) Regt. of N. I.,—28th March 1871.

Ens. (now Lt.) M. A. Gray, of the 1st Batn., 3rd Foot, 2nd Wing Subn. 38th (The Agra) Regt. of N. I.,—6th May 1871.

The furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, granted to Major E. Thompson, C. S.I., of the Ben. S. C., Deputy Commr., Oude, in G. G. O. No. 263, dated 13th March 1872, is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Capt. Abraham Richard Montfort, of the 10th Foot, Adjt., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps,—for nine months, under the Regulations of 1854.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt.-Col., is promoted to the rank of Col., by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan. 1861, clause 2, subject to H. M.'s approval.

Lt.-Col. Charles Bazil Gibbons Bacon, Ben. S. C.,—24th May 1872.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 10th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lt. Reginald Beavan, 4th May 1872.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of orders published in Notification No. 205, dated 12th April 1872, the following postings are made to Military Works Divisions :—

Mr. J. W. Wright, Ex. Engr., 3rd grade, to the charge of the Jullunder Division.

Lt. G. Hildebrand, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, to the charge of the Chuknata Road Division.

Lt. J. T. Wright, R.E., Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, to the same Division.

Mr. W. B. Bromley, Asst. Engr., 1st grade, to the Upper Sirhind Division.

Mr. G. T. Macfarlane, Ex. Engr., 4th grade, to the Ferozepoor Division.

Mr. W. H. Davis, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, will remain at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, Ex. Engr., 4th grade, is transferred from the Punjab Establishment to the charge of the Rancekhet Road Division.

Mr. R. D. Falciner, Ex. Engr., Upper Sirhind Division, will hold charge of the Dugshaie Division (ordinary) in addition to his own duties as a temporary arrangement.

Lt. F. J. Day, R.E., is appointed to the P. W. D. as an Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, and posted to the 2nd Circle of Military Works.

Capt. G. P. de P. Falconnet, R.E., appointed Supg. Engr. of the 6th Circle of Military Works, reported his arrival at Allahabad, the head-quarters of the circle, on the afternoon of the 24th ult.

Mr. C. Von Ahn, Asst. Engr., 3rd grade, Central India, is promoted to the 2nd grade with effect from 7th March 1872.

Capt. G. D'A. Jackson, Asst. Engr., 1st grade, posted to the Rawul Pindee Division of the 8th Circle of Military Works, is granted ten days' privilege leave with effect from the 29th May 1872.

Capt. J. L. Watts, R.E., appointed Supg. Engr. of the 8th Circle of Military Works, reported his arrival at Allahabad, the head-quarters of the circle, on the 22nd April 1872.

Mr. W. C. Owen, Asst. Engr., 2nd grade, Rajpootana, is granted one month's leave on medical certificate with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr. E. N. Wyatt, Asst. Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st June, or from the date he may be able to avail himself thereof.

Mr. C. J. Neuville is granted two months' privilege leave from this date.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr. C. A. Bull, Offg. Ex. Engr., Kharian Division, Punjab Northern State Railway, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st April 1872.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr. P. Paget Dease, Asst. Engr., 3rd grade, is transferred from the Office of Supg. Engr., Mooltan District, to the Sutlej Bridge Division, Indus Valley State Railway, with effect from 1st April 1872.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4 0

THE WIDOW of a QUEEN'S COUNSEL, living near Kensington Gardens, London, wishes to undertake the care of a FAMILY OF CHILDREN, who would have great educational and other advantages, for which liberal terms would be expected.

References to a gentleman in Bombay and to the Father of four little girls, who are now living with the Advertiser.

Application to be addressed to "R.K.," at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

FOX—May 21st, at Vellore, the wife of Assistant-Surgeon W. S. Fox, 28th Regiment, M. N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CUTCLIFFE—PRICE—May 16th, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. J. Matthew, Henry Charles Cutcliffe, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, H. M.'s Ind'an Army, to Louisa Mary, second daughter of Spencer Cosby Price, Esq.

DE LACOMBE—McGREGOR—May 13th, at the Cathedral, Vizagapatam, by the Rev. T. Richard, D. D., Alexander de Lacombe, Esq., son of the late A. de Lacombe, Merchant and Ship Owner, to Mary, only daughter of James McGregor, Esq.

DEATH.

BROTHERTON—May 15th, at Christianagrum, Tinnevelly, Mary Anne, widow of the Rev. T. Brotherton, Missionary S. P. G., aged 65.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1872.

We once heard a story of an inn-keeper on the Neilgherries who told a sympathizing visitor that "his heart was broken many times a day" by his native servants, who could not be induced to wash themselves in that cold climate for any consideration whatever. "They are so haromatic," complained Boniface, "that they smell as 'igh as the 'ills," but that was only one among many grievances that caused the worthy hotel-keeper to ask himself and his guests continually how it came to pass that he, of all persons, should voluntarily endure the slavery and the drudgery of a landlord's existence. Among others he stigmatised "corkage," or rather the evasion of that imposition by his guests, as an "hintrigue as descreditable alike to the 'ouse "as to those gentlemen wot called themselves "gentleman and kep private bottles clandestinely;" but to do him justice, if his troubles were grievous, he took care to make his guests pay for them, in this manner, following the example of many of his brethren who care very little for the comfort of their guests so long as they pay well, and are unwilling to complain incessantly of the ill-accommodation they receive for their money. And yet there are people so peculiar in their ideas as to like hotel life in India; nay more, to prefer it to life in their own houses. Ladies vexed with household accounts, or cumbered with much serving, we can imagine to enjoy hotel life if only as a period of rest from duties not the most agreeable in the world, but how men can delight to submit themselves tamely to the yoke of the hotel keeper, and with patience pay monthly bills that are probably double the amount they would pay in their own houses, is, we confess, a mystery to us as unaccountable as admirable; if capable of solution at all, it can only be upon the hypothesis that they love society so much as to be willing to pay a heavy price for it.

But society, as one finds it at an Indian hotel, is too frequently hardly worth this expense. It is not always agreeable; very often the reverse. Our ill luck may be singular, but it is none the less the fact that we have ever found in the Indian hostelry one or more Ishmaelites whose hand seems to be against every man, and every man's hand against them. These are the people who at the table d'hôte espy the nakedness of the dinner table; sniff suspiciously at the soup; affect the preliminary symptoms of syncope when helped to fish, or point with diabolical gusto to the odoriferous male sex of the mutton. They cannot or will not eat themselves, and neither will they allow others to do so. From the vantage ground of a longer residence at the hotel than that enjoyed by their victims, they hint at such grievous malpractices in the management and kitchen as would disorganise the digestion of an ostrich, and they will never drink a bottle of hotel wine or beer at table without first piously commending their souls to Providence in case the poison therein contained should do its work. In their estimation the proprietor is a species of badger to be "drawn" continually, and it is vexatious to a degree to be compelled to hear the baiting and uproar that inevitably occurs on these occasions. Guest and landlord tackle to it with a will, and the one threatening to dispense with the other's company, the other to write to the papers, the row disturbs the whole house, until, for want of breath or of threats, the belligerents at last part to worry and annoy peaceable folk, for, possibly days afterwards, with copious details of their mutual grievances for which no one cares a straw but themselves. Usually Mr. Ishmael has a brandy bottle in his room, and the wife of his bosom a baby. In the silent watches of the night hotel society will be startled out of its slumbers by the gentleman breaking his shins over boxes and furniture in order to reach his favourite tipple, or screams and howls of a most dolorous description will indicate only too plainly that Master I. is in that miserable stage of babyhood defined as cutting the teeth. It it vain to complain of these nocturnal disturbances; the complainant is reminded that the house is not his own, that others who pay their money have an equal right to it and all it contains, so there is nought for it but to endure with patience, a virtue that is an absolute necessity to the enjoyment of hotel life in this country.

Another class of people who are certainly to be met with at an Indian hotel are the busybodies, and whether represented by old bachelors or young Benedicks they contain within themselves all the elements of annoyance and irritation. They will not stop at trifles to gratify their curiosity about their neighbours' concerns. We have known them to surreptitiously obtain, and to peruse with lively interest, hotel bills not their own, in order to gather data for a diagnosis of others' characters and means through the items detailed in their accounts. They have been known to lie in wait for the postman, and to draw conclusions entirely their own from a neighbours' letters, and it is not an uncommon practice with them to place eye or ear to the keyhole of the public sittingroom, when visitors, all unconscious of the ambuscade, are gossippiog perhaps too freely with the persons they watch. How they could possibly exist without the daily *gup* of the hotel barber, who, shaving, discourses sweet scandal in the ear, we know not; the barber is for them an institution ranking next in importance to their religious ceremonial, for your busybody is almost invariably one who attends church with wonderful punctuality; one to be seen there, not only on Sundays, but at daily services also, should such take place within a radius of five statute miles from the hotel.

To be sure these are but petty annoyances incident to hotel life, still it is hard to have to pay for them, and to pay a good deal also. One of those things which it might well have puzzled Lord Dundreary to understand, is, why at an hotel one is charged one rupee eight annas for a bottle of light claret, when the same wine in the shops would cost twelve rupees a dozen, or why hotel beer is sure to be twelve annas the quart, when all beer in the vicinity is but eight annas? It cannot be that hotel keepers are necessitated to put this high percentage upon their liquors in order to obtain a fair profit on their business, for they charge for everything, even to that kettle of hot water that roused the most noble indignation of the Marquis of Drogheda. We must only suppose that the wine percentage is a kind of little perquisite over and above profits, that it goes to dress Mrs. Boniface as pin money, or is perhaps given in that description of charity that begins at home. Another enigma which, having some experience of hotel life, has caused us much useless thought and reflection, is to discover the whereabouts of the locality in which hotel tea is grown? It is not Neilgherry, Assam, Souchong, or Bohea, or any tea similar to that found elsewhere. We are inclined to think it is made on the premises by some occult process in which hay from the stables takes a leading part; but this is a mere guess. Doubtless hotel keepers will carry this secret with them to the grave together with some others connected with their business. They are amiable folk on the whole, their little trials being admitted, but some may consider their amiability towards all mankind excessive, when they open, as is their generous practice, their gates to every description of hawker and vagabond merchant who pleases to impose his wares upon their guests. This is a great evil of hotel life. Privacy is altogether out of the question in a house where these vagabonds swarm unchecked, but it is vain to kick against the traditions of the wandering merchants. Are not all the hotel servants ever in league with them, and do they not obtain a small percentage whenever *boxwallah does* the little Massa of 50 per cent? And this reflection leads us to perhaps one of the most galling of the thorns raking in the sides of those compelled to take their enjoyment in the Anglo-Indian caravanserai; in comparison with the servants, all other vexations are nothing; the guest must live in constant battle with them or depart.

The veriest Johnny Newcome, stopping from the seabeach to the wonders and the smells of the Indian hotel, must notice at once the extreme civility of the turbaned domestics who relieve him of his luggage; shew him his room, prepare his bath, and perform a hundred kindly little offices for him. Johnny's heart is jubilant. He experiences sensations that place him for the time on a level with the traditional Nabob, and he thinks these black fellows are not half a bad sort after all; on the contrary, that they are deserving of every kindness and consideration that the powerful but generous Briton can shew them. How much more agreeable and civil these attendants than the great hulking footmen and saucy chamber-maids at home? For the moment Mr. Newcome holds views of tenderness towards the native similar to those entertained by Miss Mary Carpenter; but wait a bit, Johnny, it is astonishing how rapidly those views will change. This admirable civility only lasts a few days, possibly just so long as the hotel proprietor thinks it worth his while to attend particularly to the new arrival, then there is a lamentable falling off in the article, and Johnny waxes wroth. The cook, who prepared his dinner with some care, does so no longer. If he asks for anything particular, hotel liquor excepted, the butler swears it is unprocurable for love or money. Swaggering servants stroll with crossed arms about the hotel, and will only answer his demands upon their services when they have first severely exercised his temper. They will go so far as to tell him that they are the servants of the hotel, and have but one master, but the result of complaint is obvious. The proprietor is in despair, but what can he, what can any Christian, do with such a pack of ragamuffins? Mr. Newcome finally leaves the hostelry in disgust, wishing that native humanity had but one head that he might strike it off at a single blow, and it is to be feared that his experiences and his vindictiveness are too common with those strangers who on first arrival in the country have been taken in and done for, to be considered anything either very unusual or surprising.

Generally speaking, the whole system of hotel management in India is faulty. There are hotels and hotels, and some under European management are well enough conducted to be without the criticism of these remarks, but the conventional Indian hotel, the inn which we know only too well, this is the caravanserai about which scarcely anything can be said too severe to chime in with the views of a fleeced and indignant public. But perhaps it is mainly the public's own fault that hotel management is generally so bad as it is. The Yankee prize fighter, hired by an American religious society to thrash a blacksmith who had long been death upon missionaries in the far West, inquired of his foe whether he would "take it fightin, or layin down like a lamb," when the persecuting blacksmith elected for the latter. So with the Indian public. They take their hotel grievances meekly, and will make no fight for their rights. Nothing but combination will bring Indian hotel proprietors to their senses, but the public will not combine; hence individual guests fall an easy prey to their extortions and grumble a deal, but do nothing.

Lady Mayo has sent a reply to the address of condolence from the inhabitants of Khandeish.

The Italian Colony in Egypt have opened a subscription in favour of the sufferers by the late eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

The subscriptions paid to the Pratt Memorial Fund at Calcutta amount to Rs. 24,000, and there is a prospect of realising within a week or so sufficient to raise the receipts to upwards of Rs. 30,000.

The Home Government is said to have sanctioned a further detention in England of Dr Stewart, Conservator of Forests in the Punjaub for the completion of the Forest Flora of North ern and Central India.

On 31st March last there were absent on furlough or special leave ten chaplains belonging to the Bengal Establishment. The sanctioned number of chaplains for the Bengal Presidency being 90, the percentage of absentees is 11·1.

Mr. L. Berkeley, Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta Circle, proceeds shortly to England on 20 months' leave, on medical certificate, and that Mr. Cowie will be his *locum tenans* in the Calcutta Currency Office.

A suspension bridge is now being erected across the gap of the Madras Pier, consisting of strong wire ropes, two above and two below, with narrow planks laid across to form a foot path. The sides will be protected with coir ropes plaited.

His Majesty the King of Italy has invested His Highness the hereditary Prince of Egypt with the grand cordon of the order of the Annunciata, and H. H. Mansur Pasha, son-in law to the Khedive Ismail, with that of the Crown of Italy.

We (*Englishman*) hear from Australia that Mr. Yuile has selected twenty first-class thoroughbred young horses for the Indian market, all of well known pedigrees. They were to have been shipped from Melbourne at the end of April in the James Service.

Homeward bound passengers will be glad to learn that the regulation requiring them to give their signatures, which was substituted for the examination of passports, on entering France, has now been abolished; and that passengers land or pass the frontier without any formalities.

It is reported that intimation has been made to the Government of India by Her Majesty's

16,441,400 yards last month against 8,632,650 in April 1871, and 9,946,498 yards in April 1870. The transit table shows that 6,500 lbs. of cotton yarn, valued at £795, and 1,289,300 yards of cotton goods, valued at £17,462, were sent to Bombay through Egypt last month. The total import of cotton for the month is given as 1,416,649 cwts. against 1,949,004 cwts. in April 1871, the proportion from British India being 459,249 cwts. against 335,152 cwts.

The Liverpool cotton market is again very quiet, and although there is no perceptible fall in prices each day, yet the drooping tendency continues, and at the end of the week a difference on the wrong side of ¼ to ⅜ per lb. is reported. The glut in the Eastern markets is still the reason assigned for the dull feeling, and the complaints of both producers and shippers are very heavy. Short time is once more talked of, but in fact reduced production is more general, I am given to understand, than many persons suppose.

Among the flood of new companies introduced within the last few months there is just one, I think, which supplies a real want, and it has been brought out this week. It is called the National Safe Deposit Company, and its object is to construct, chiefly in London, fire and burglar-proof buildings for the safe keeping of all kinds of negotiable securities, valuables, jewels, wills, &c. The practice has been tried in the United States and proved highly successful, but, strange to say, great as is the need in London, it is only now we have a company projected which will undertake the receipt and custody of such things. For the City the company is to construct a building on the vacant piece of ground close to the Mansion House, and there it will pile up an iron erection—in itself a gigantic safe—containing rooms, depositories, safes, and what not. It will also, when required, undertake the collection of coupons and dividends. I should add that the directors are exceptionally good. One of them is Mr. Reuben Sassoon; another, Mr. Binny Key, a director of the Oriental Bank; George Arbuthnot, a director of the Union; George W. Barnett, of Barnetts, Hoares and Co.; and Lord William Hay, chairman of the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company. The cost of constructing an iron building will be serious, unless, as I suggested to one of the promoters, they could induce our Admiralty to hand over to them one of our iron clads which show such an alacrity in getting aground and capsizing. They might thus have a lot of thick worked iron cheap, and the nation should turn into money something it does not want, as it never intends to fight.

BOMBAY.

Broach.—A correspondent states that there is at present great scarcity of water at Broach.

H. E. the Governor and his Presidency.—We learn that H. E. the Governor intends to proceed on a tour in Gujerat during the next cold weather.

Dacoity.—The other day a gang of dacoits looted three or four carts loaded with certain goods in the village of Kolwada, in the Gaekwar's territory, and seriously wounded a cartman.

Criminal Sessions.—Up till yesterday seven cases were remitted by the several Magistrates of Police to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on the 27th June.

The Sudden Death of Bhow Scindhia.—The *Arya Mitra* joins in the general outcry for an inquiry by the local Government into the case of the sudden death of Bhow Scindhia in the prison at Baroda.

Cruelty to Animals.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Succaram Duree, a cart driver, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with cruelly torturing his bullocks, and was, on his pleading guilty, fined five rupees.

The Wives of the Late Bhow Scindhia.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* gives out a rumour that H. H. Mulharao kept a strict surveillance over two of the wives of late Bhow Scindhia, who have been prevented from leaving the city.

Accident on Board-ship.—Goolam Abbas, employed on board the steam-ship Albert Rose, got his right leg broken on Tuesday, by a bale of cotton falling on it. He was brought on shore and conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Highway Robbery.—The *Chundrodya* states that a few days ago a cart, which was carrying treasure from Gurumgaum to Drangadra under charge of a guard, was attacked and plundered by mounted highwaymen about 9 o'clock in the morning.

Two Parsee Students for the Medical Service.—Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Dalal and Sorabshaw Bomanjee Hoshroff, students of the Grant Medical College, proceed to England in the course of next month, to compete for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service.

European Vagrants.—Edward Power and George Monroe, Europeans, were yesterday charged before Mr. Ramchandra Morojee with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. They were ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

Inquest.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at the Parell village touching the death of one Cowjee Peersjee, a labourer. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by injuries received by his having accidentally fallen into a quarry at Chamar Baug.

Jam of Lus Beyla.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that great injustice has been committed in making the Jam of Lus Beyla a prisoner and keeping him in confinement. He is well beloved by his subjects, and if he is replaced on the throne by the Bombay Government peace would soon be restored in Beloochistan.

Pick-pocket.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Maratha named Luxmon Dowlutia was charged with stealing five rupees from the pocket of one Rustom Koodadad, a Persian Parsee, on the Bhendy Bazaar road. Prisoner was adjuged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The New Acting Second Magistrate.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee will sit from to-day in the Girgaum Police Court and Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court till the arrival of Mr. Woodward, the newly appointed Acting Second Magistrate of Police, who is expected here from Nassick either to-day or to-morrow.

Assault.—Mr. J. B. Mons, a stamp vendor in the High Court, yesterday appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Mr. Nanabhoy Sorabjee Davur, managing clerk to Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, solicitors. The defendant having expressed his regret for what he had done, the complainant withdrew the charge.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March	Harthner Lieder ..... Suffé.
Overture	The Foster Children ..... Lindpaintner.
Waltz	Jungherren Tanzer ..... Gough.
Selection ...(Op.)...	La Favorita ..... Donizetti.
Quadrille	Royal Alfred ..... Godfrey.
Galop	Grand Storm ..... Bela.

Native Dramas.—We have to remind the admirers of Gujeratee drama that the much-admired tragedy of "Shazada Airuch" will be reproduced on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre to-night for the fifth time. We are informed that there are a good many material alterations made in the scenery since its last production, and we hope that fact alone will attract many new visitors.

A Gujerati Novel.—If we may judge from the number of books and pamphlets of light literature that are published in Bombay and elsewhere in Guzerati we may conclude that the taste for novel reading in the Parsee and Hindu communities is daily advancing. We have on several recent occasions noticed works of fiction and light reading; and we now welcome another agreeable companion in the shape of an octavo volume of nearly 250 pages, containing a narrative of a love adventure. In order that the poorer class may have the advantage of cheap reading, it was in the first instance published in weekly numbers, which are now republished in a collected form. This forms the first volume of a series which is now in the press, and Messrs. Cooper & Co. of Meadow Street, and Messrs. Dorabjee Jamsetjee & Co. of Kalbadevi Road, are the publishers.

A Parsee Rogue.—A respectable-looking Parsee, by name Framjee Nowrojee Billia, was yesterday placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Second Magistrate of Police, on three separate charges of having obtained goods on false pretences. In the first case prisoner was charged with having, on or about the 11th April last, obtained by false pretences a tea set, of the value of seven rupees, from a Mahomedan shop keeper named Hasson Munjee. In the second case, he was charged with having obtained under false pretences from the same prosecutor an argand lamp, of the value of Re. 25. In the third case the accused was charged with having on the 15th inst. fraudulently obtained four cases of brandy, of the value of Rs. 50, from a Parsee. All these charges were separately and fully investigated by the magistrate, and on the clearest evidence the prisoner was convicted on the first and third cases. As to the charge in the second case the magistrate remarked that he could not convict the prisoner, as, according to the prosecutor's own statement, he took the argand lamp with the view of finding out the whereabout of the prisoner, who had deceived him on a previous occasion. According to law, Mr. Dosabhoy remarked, the owner must be deceived by the pretence and part with his property in consequence of his belief in its truth. As the prosecutor was not imposed upon by the pretence made, but simply gave the lamp to obtain the clue of the prisoner, who was discharged in that case. For his guilt in the first and second case, he was sentenced respectively to three and six months' hard labour in the House of Correction, the second sentence to commence after the expiration of the first. The magistrate remarked that the conduct of the police in this case deserved great credit.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Sydney Dacres, 1,349 tons, Captain Mosey, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,508 bales cotton and 643 cwts. linseed.

The s. s. Kurrachee, 346 tons, Captain James Avern, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, and ten deck passengers.

The s.s. Maharajah, 994 tons, Captain James Hodgson, arrived yesterday from Newcastle (April 10th), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,431 tons of coals. The vessel touched at Port Said, Suez, and Aden, and is consigned to Messrs. Alsen, Riebe & Co.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khedive, 3,742 tons, Captain J. D. Steward, arrived yesterday from Aden and Suez with a cargo of 1,283 packages piece goods, 8 boxes specie, 4 boxes leather, 17 bales twist, 11 boxes boots, 10 boxes tobacco, and the English mail and passengers.

The following passengers arrived at Madras on the 26th inst., per P. and O. Company's steam ship Mongolia:—

From Calcutta to Madras—Lieut. Col. Napier Campbell, European male servant and 5 native servants, Hon'ble Major and Mrs. Bourke, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Johnston Smith, Dr. Hannah and native servant, Mr. Redgill's native servant and one native.

For Galle—Colonel King and native servant, Mr. A. Greig, Ahmed Cassim and native servant.

For Melbourne—Mr. D. O'Keogh.

For Aden and back to Bombay—Mr. Broughton.

For Brindisi—Major Taylor.

For Southampton—Capt. and Mrs. Scott, 2 infants and ayah, Mr. Broughton, 2 infants and ayah, Mr. W. Constable, Mr. C. Sutherland, Mr. H. F. Matthews, Mr. F. G. Cockburn, Miss J. D. Ricklies, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzjames, 2 infants, child and ayah, Mr. Sevestre, Capt. and Mrs. Montfort and child, Mr. G. Dickson, Mr. G. Dickson, junior, and Mr. W. B. Amger.

The Mongolia took the following passengers from Madras:—

From Madras to Southampton—Mrs. Spence Hawks, three children, two infants and native female servant, Mrs. Davis, infant and European servant, Mrs. W. T. Martin, T. E. Greenfield, Esq., A. R. Alston, Esq., and native servant, Dr. A. L. Hackett, Captain W. M. Frazer, and Captain Coates.

For Suez—Mrs. Hawks' native servant.

For Galle and back—D. Duncan, Esq.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	H. M.	Ft.	In.	May—June.	Low Water. Time.	H. M.	Ft.	In.
M.	29 m	2	0			...	...	...
5	5 a	4	4	Thursday 30		11 30 a	3	0
6	57 m	2	5	Friday 31		0 45 m	3	10
7	9 a	4	4			0 52 a	2	8
8	11 m	3	2	Saturday 1		1 48 m	4	7
8	8 a	4	4			2 3 a	2	9
9	7 m	4	2	Sunday 2		2 39 m	5	3
8	53 m	4	6			3 2 a	2	11
9	53 m	5	0	Monday..... 3		3 19 m	5	11
9	36 a	4	1			3 50 a	3	0
10	35 m	5	7	Tuesday..... 4		3 58 m	6	6
10	13 a	3	11			4 32 a	3	0
11	12 m	5	11	Wednesday ... 5		4 35 m	6	10
10	51 a	3	10			5 13 a	2	11

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The following postal notice was issued yesterday:—

As during the monsoon, commencing from Friday, the 31st instant, the Overland Mails per P. & O. Company's steam packets will leave Bombay every Friday, soon after 5 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing mails will come into operation from the 31st idem:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 1 P.M.

THE LATE DEWAN OF THE GAEKWAR.

The *Akhbari Soudagar* writes:—"It is a pity that the Baroda Durbar has lost an experienced and prudent Dewan when the State has been plunged into confusion and chaos on account of the sudden and suspicious death of Bhow Scindhia. It is now the duty of H. H. Mulharao to consult Government before appointing any other person as Dewan. If the Gaekwar would not condescend to consult the authorities on such an important subject, it is their duty, as paramount power, to interfere in any nomination made by the Gaekwar, and to recommend him to appoint a competent person to such a responsible post. We strongly recommend the appointment of some highly educated and experienced native of Bombay to this post."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The following epitome of the reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the fortnight ending 23rd May 1872 appears in the *Gazette of India*:—There is little to record for the past fortnight. The rabi harvest may now everywhere be considered complete, and preparations for the kharif sowings are being made in most provinces, if sowings have not actually begun. Except in Eastern Bengal and Maisur, there has been little rain. In Sindh prices have fallen somewhat; in Gujrat, the Deccan, and Southern Maratha Country, a slight rise is apparent; in Khandeish and Nasick the price of bajra has fallen; in Maisur and Coorg prospects seem to have improved. Elsewhere things are much the same as they were a fortnight ago.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

Statement showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars for the week ending 18th May 1872, and the total for the season up to that date:—

Stations.	Exports for Week ending 18th May 1872. Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Total Exports up to 18th May 1872. Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Total Exports up to 18th May 1871. Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.
Nagpore	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	179	...
Wurdah	97	22	...	22,407	6,62-	113	10,184	5,273	276
Poolgaum	...	...	...	...	1,569	...	...	2,981	...
Chandoor	...	...	...	...	352	...	...	321	...
Badnaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,655	4,320	8
Oomrauttee	626	54	...	56,574	2,950	...	39,37,672	3,004	...
Moortisapore	not reced	...	...	...	12424	3,319	...	8,913	2,187
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	386	103
Shegaum	227	...	...	12,200	8,516	146	12,307	21321	1,547
Khangaum	306	...	...	41,389	851	52	52,512	4,049	4,045
Nanorah	...	...	...	...	327	...	625	2,076	249
Malkapore	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	2,822
Boorhanpore	...	...	...	...	...	3,636	...	...	7,420
Khandwa	...	...	2088	...	...	22128	...	...	11,399
Hurdah	...	...	52	...	...	5,474	...	...	...
Schegaum	...	...	...	...	...	290	...	...	13,242
Garrawarra	...	...	...	...	...	254	...	...	4,849
Nimborah	...	...	...	...	...	1,578	...	...	...
Seonee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	885
Bagra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,841
Bunkerry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Bungarsaun	...	...	...	...	...	234	...	...	...
Etarsee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597
Nursingpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	1,323	76	2140	13546	33777	34916	157155	92825	51,626

	Total 1871-1872.	1870-71.
Full pressed	135,460	150,715 bales.
Half-Pressed	33,777	52,825 ,,
Dokras	34,916=11,638 bales.	51,626=17,208 ,,
	3 180,875 3	220,748 ,,

Bales of 400 lbs. each.

A. J. Dunlop,
Asst. Commissioner, Akola Districts.
Akola, 25th May 1872.

* Fortnightly.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—All who know the perils attending the early years of childhood will be interested in the following observations by Thomas Hunt, Esq., M.R.C.S., in the *Medical Times*:—"In badly-nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

HIGH COURT JUDGMENTS.

At the High Court on Monday last, Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Chief Justice, delivered judgment in the following cases:—

The Justices of the Peace for Bombay v. Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company—Important Decision.

The Chief Justice said:—This is a special case presented by the Justices of the Peace of the city of Bombay on the one side as plaintiffs and the G. I. P. Railway Company on the other, as defendants, under sec. 328 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The Railway Company was incorporated by statute 12 and 13 Vic. c. 83, (amended by statute 17 Vic. c. 75.)

The indenture of agreement of 17th Aug. 1849, between the E.I. Company of the one part and the Railway Company of the other part is as follows:—"The said Railway Company contracted [to make, maintain and work a railway from Bombay to Callian, and to pay into the Treasury of the East India Company the sum of pounds five hundred thousand, to be from time to time drawnout for the purposes of the said railway, and it was further agreed that the said railway, when completed, should be leased to the said Railway Company for the term of ninety-nine years from the date of the said indenture determinable by surrender or purchase as therein mentioned, and that the East India Company should pay to the said Railway Company during such determinable term, on the half-yearly days therein mentioned, interest at the rate of pounds five per cent. per annum, to be received again from the company as hereinafter stated on the said sum of pounds five hundred thousand, and that the net receipts to be realised by the said Railway Company, during any such half year, from the working of the said line, after making certain deductions, should be applied in the first place in or towards the discharge of the interest payable by the East India Company in respect of the said half year, so as to exonerate the East India Company to the extent of such receipts from the payment of such interest; after which one moiety of the residue (if any) of such net receipts should be applied in reimbursing the East India Company the sums they should have previously paid for interest as aforesaid with interest on such sums, and that the other moiety of the said residue should belong to the said Railway Company, and by the said indenture the said East India Company further covenanted to obtain possession and to make over to the Railway Company, free from all charges, the land required for the railway and works on a term of ninety-nine years, unless the contract be terminated under any of the other clauses of the indenture, in which case the land should revert to the East India Company at the termination of the contract; and it was thereby agreed that in case of default made by the said Railway Company in payment of the said sum or instalments, or in the due application of any moneys drawn from the Treasury in London or India as therein mentioned, or in the execution of the said railway or work conformably with their covenant therein contained, or in case said railway should not be worked to the satisfaction of said East India Company, or in case of any other breach on the part of the Railway Company of any of the covenants therein contained, it should be lawful for the East India Company, on giving three calender months notice, to terminate the interest of the said Railway Company in said land, railway, telegraphs, and works, and assume possession thereof respectively."

The special case then proceeds to state that "since the date of the said indenture of the seventeenth August one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, the capital of the Railway Company has been from time to time increased, and like powers have been granted to them to extend the said line from Callian to other places in the Mofussil, and by successive agreements made between the Government of India and the said Railway Company the obligation of the former to pay interest at the rate aforesaid on the sum of pounds five hundred thousand has been extended and made applicable to such increased capital, and the Railway Company have, every half year, paid to their shareholders, partly out of their net receipts and partly out of the sums so advanced by the Government under said indenture and said subsequent agreement, a dividend of five per cent. per annum on the amount of capital paid up."

Regarding the construction of the Railway and its dimensions it is unnecessary to give any further details than to say that "the total length of the said line of Railway from Boree Bunder to Sholapoor and Nagpoor and Khundwah is eight hundred and seventy-two miles and three quarters of a mile, and the length thereof within the limits of the city of Bombay is now nine miles and one quarter, with an average breadth of thirty yards, and the superficial area of the ground occupied by the said company within the said limits for the purpose of their said line is one hundred and eight and a quarter acres or thereabouts."

In the fourth paragraph of the special case it is stated that "in February one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five the assessing officer of the Bench of Justices of the Peace for the town of Bombay under and by virtue of the 33 George III. chapter 52 section 158 assessed the said Railway Company at the sum of Rs. 3,750, payable by them to the Municipality in respect of houses, buildings, and ground owned and occupied by the said Company within the said town and island, and from that time to the present, inclusive of the year 1870, each and every year the said company has been duly assessed at the like amount in respect of their said houses, buildings, and ground as aforesaid. The assessment for the present year was made under the provisions contained in Act 2 of 1865 and Act 4 of 1867." Para. 6 of the special case states the contention of the railway company as follows, that they "have always maintained that the ground occupied by the portion of their railway within the town of Bombay had no assessable value at all. Because as they contend they are not the owners of the said ground and have no title thereto, nor is the same vested in them, but that, on the contrary, the said ground is legally vested in and belongs to the Government, subject to the said agreements between the East India Company and the Government, and the said Railway Company occupy the said ground under said agreements for certain purposes, by the licence of the Government, but neither pay money rent for the same nor have any power to let the same or right to receive rent therefrom, and that the said ground belongs to the Government exactly as all ground belongs to the Government except as all highways so belong and is, like other highways exempt from public rate, or if not that Government is the owner of said land and is liable for any Municipal charges in respect thereof as owners, and not said Railway Company, and as to the buildings of the said Company they were always willing to pay a rate calculated on their cost or estimated letting value. The Municipality of Bombay have, on the other hand, contended that the said Railway Company ought in the circumstances of the case to be deemed to be owners of the said land so as to be liable to pay municipal charges in respect thereof." I should mention that the Railway Company have paid rates on houses, stations, &c. but that liability is not in any way in question on the present occasion. The seventh para. states that "On the 23rd March 1870 the solicitor to the Railway Company wrote a letter to the Solicitors of the Justices, in reply to a letter from them, containing a statement purporting to show the assessable value of the ground occupied by the Railway Company in the island of Bombay for the year 1869."

Both parties seek the decision of the Court on the following questions:—

1. Is the G. I. P. Railway Company liable to be rated as owners for the ground used by them for the purposes of the railway within the city of Bombay?

2. If so, upon what principle is the assessment to be made?

3. The Railway Company, admitting that they are liable to be rated as occupiers of land, upon what principle are they to be rated as such?

The parties agreed that, in the event of the Court deciding in favour of an assessment, it should be referred to Thomas Ormiston, Esq., to determine the amount which should be paid for the year 1869, the figures to be worked out by him in accordance with the principle which it is now my duty to lay down.

This special case, as I have stated it, is the amended case which was filed in March 1870, and not the case originally presented, and which was of a much more extended nature. This case, it will be observed, has no reference to stations, houses, buildings, &c. Upon those the Railway Company have, for several years past, paid rates. It relates to ground only.

As to the first question, I have come to the conclusion that the Railway Company are not liable to be rated as "owners" in respect of the ground used by them for the purposes of the railway.

The indenture of agreement of the 17th August 1849 appears to me to vest in them a right to occupy the land for 99 years determinable under the circumstances set forth in that indenture. The occupation is only for certain purposes, the absolute dominion over the land not being given to the Railway Company.

Such was the nature of the transaction that there has not been any rent reserved to Government, but if rent had been reserved, Government, in whom the reversion is vested, would alone have been entitled to receive it. It was not I think intended that the definition of "owner" contained in section 2 of the Act should have been applied to one who himself is a lessee, or who holds, as the Railway Company do here, under an agreement to grant him a right of occupancy for specific purposes for a term of years, and who sublets to another. This remark is made by me with reference to the words in the definition "or who would receive the same if such land or premises were let to a tenant."

There would be some difficulty in contending that the Railway Company has any right to sublet; but, even if it had, I do not think that a party who sublets was intended to be included in the definition of "owner."

In fact we find that sec. 48 draws clearly a distinction between owners and tenants who sublet, applying to the party alone who makes the first letting the term "owner," and to his lessee who sublets the term "tenant," and albeit that sec. 48 deals with houses and buildings only, the argument as to the proper use of the term "owner" is not thereby weakened. The true mode of construction of enactments is, if it be reasonably possible, to give to a word the same construction throughout the enactment unless there be something in the context repugnant to that construction. I see nothing in the context to render it imperative upon the Court to hold that the term owner in sec. 2 of the Act necessarily includes a lessee. The definition of owner in that section is perhaps not a very happy one, but the Legislature itself, by sections 47 and 48, has greatly aided that definition, and showed that the rent spoken of in section 2 means rent receivable or which might be receivable under an original letting and not a sub-letting; otherwise indeed every temporary occupier who sublets would become an owner, and liable to be rated in that capacity, a result which it would not be reasonable to hold as within the intention of the Legislature, without some more clear declaration of it than can be discovered in the Act.

By the word "tenant" employed in sec. 2, I do not think it possible to hold that a sub-tenant was intended.

Government appears to me to be the owner of the land, but I am not in any wise called upon, on the present occasion, to determine what its liability may be, and I do not intend to offer any opinion upon that point. I hold that the Railway Company are not owners within the scope of the Act.

2. The Railway Company admits its liability as "occupiers."

The principle upon which the Railway Company is liable to be rated as occupiers is to take the gross earnings of the portion of the line which is within the city (island) of Bombay, and to make therefrom the following deductions—

1. The expenses of working that portion of the line.

2. The repairs of rolling stock, &c., used on that portion of the line.

3. An allowance for a renewal of it. (2 *Shelford by Glen (4th edn.)* 516 517, *and cases there cited.*)

4. An allowance for compensation fund.

5. Interest upon the capital necessary for working that portion of the line.

6. Tenants' profit on that capital.

A deduction in respect of income-tax has also been claimed on behalf of the Railway Company, and in support of that claim, *Reg. v. The Great Western Railway Company* (6 Q. B. 179, 205) has been cited. But that case has been in that respect overruled by *Reg. v. The Southampton Docks Co.* (14 Q.. B 587, 611), upon satisfactory grounds. I must hold that income-tax is not a proper deduction. If an allowance be made for depreciation of rolling stock, the fact of such an allowance having been made should be taken into consideration in fixing the rate of tenant's profit.

The letter of the 23rd March 1870, appended to the amended special case, and marked A, appears to have erroneously adopted the now exploded mileage principle. The principle to be adopted here is that which in England is known as the parochial principle.

The figures in this case will, according to the terms arranged between the parties, be worked out by their mutual referee, Mr. Ormiston, upon the principles laid down in this decision.

The parties will up to this stage bear their own costs respectively.

Hussabhai Goolam Hoosein v. Richard Willis and others—A reminiscence of the "Evening Star."

This case had stood over since 1868. The claim was for Rs. 10,666-8-5. The plaint stated that a sum of £2,804 5s. 5d. was the credit to which the plaintiffs were entitled as against the defendants in respect of freight on the ship Evening Star, and that there was a further credit of £2,157 9s. 8d. in respect of surplus proceeds of a number of bales of cotton consigned to the defendants' firm in Liverpool by the defendants' firm on behalf of the plaintiffs. That gave a total credit of £4,961 5s. 1d., but from that there were to be deducted certain sums which, the plaintiff admitted, the defendants were entitled to, and in Indian money, the balance was alleged to be this Rs. 10,000 odds. The points of difference in the case were, first, as to the outlay in repairing the ship Evening Star, and the second was as to the amount of commission to which the defendants were entitled. The issues were, whether the defendants were authorised by the plaintiffs to expend any, and if so, what sum, in excess of £2,000 on the repairs of the Evening Star; and the second, whether the defendants were entitled to charge commission at 5 per cent. on the whole or any part of the accounts, and if not at what rate. For purposes of the suit Mr. Latham had admitted that the Evening Star was to be taken as belonging to the plaintiff. His Lordship then went into the intricate details of the question whether the Court should consider Messrs. Forbes as tied down to the sum of £2,000 for the repairs of the Evening Star, and whether the rate of commission, namely, 5 per cent. all round for disbursements, &c., which they sought to recover, was correct. So far as commission was concerned, Mr. Willis had written a letter, when transactions were about to be finally closed, stating that he consented to a reduction of 1½ to 2 per cent. on the rate of commission. Mr. Scoble, representing the defendants, afterwards agreed that the commission should be reduced, so far as freight and such matters were concerned, to 2½ per cent., but he claimed the full rate of 5 per cent. upon disbursements. His Lordship said that he would, upon Mr. Scoble's suggestion, reduce the rate of commission to 2½ per cent., but as to disbursements he would, after looking at the facts of the case and to recommendations which Mr. Willis made to his partners, fix the rate upon disbursements at three per cent., and 2½ per cent. would be given upon freight. The total results therefore were that as to commission, freight, and other matters not disbursements, the plaintiff would be chargeable with 2½ per cent., and as to commission upon disbursements 3 per cent. The heaviest part of the case remained, and His Lordship said he thought he must have perused 100 documents in it. He referred to the question of repairing the Evening Star, which, although in fact belonging to Messrs. Bapty, Elmstone, and the plaintiff, was at the time to be regarded as the ship of the defendants, who undertook her consignment and the duty of getting her repaired. She was surveyed in Bombay by Captain A. C. Clark and Captain Blackmore, and they reported her a safe craft—a report much too flattering as subsequent events proved. She was fitted out with a cargo which was insured for £3,000, and a letter was written by the owners to Forbes & Co., in London, asking that on her arrival she might be repaired and sent out to Bombay with another cargo, and if no cargo could be had she was to bring out a lot of coal to the order of the plaintiff. Captain Harley, who had not been produced in the case, in which his examination would have been useful, was taken into the service of the owners of the ship. When he arrived in Liverpool he wrote to Messrs. Forbes that the ship had encountered very rough weather on the way out, that the pumps had had to be kept at work till they were completely worn out, that a new main mast was required, and some deck planking, &c. There were six feet of water in the hold when she reached England, and a portion of the cargo was spoiled, the value of which it was hoped the underwriters would disburse, but which they did not. A correspondence ensued between Messrs. Forbes and the plaintiff as to the expenditure that should be incurred in repairing her; and it was stated that as she had arrived she was in such a condition that insurance would not be allowed upon her. The plaintiff gave Messrs. Forbes a discretion in the matter, and they telegraphed to Bombay that repairs had been commenced and the expense would be £2,000, but a mistake in the transmission made the telegram read to the plaintiff that £1,000 would be the cost. Confusion occurred, and finally the plaintiff agreed to pay £2,000, but the total cost finally reached a much higher sum, for the payment of which the plaintiff wished Messrs. Forbes to be held responsible. His Lordship said that the plaintiff wished his ship put into a thorough state of repair, and this Messrs. Forbes had consented to do, and as there was more wrong with the ship than the Bombay surveyors, who could not tear open her planking and find out her really rotten state, could have imagined, the repairs necessary were very extensive. The plaintiff was much to be sympathised with, but he had made certain prevarications about the sending of a telegram authorising the expenditure of £2,000 which seriously damaged his case; and of the evidence on that point, His Lordship preferred to believe the version given by Mr. Fogo and Mr. Mayhew. The plaintiff wished to stop the work when it was to cost more than the £2,000, but the repairs had then gone on too far to be stopped. When the plaintiff got his ship almost rebuilt, he did not say he would not have her, that she was too good, and cost too much, but he wrought her at once, and had wrought her ever since, and a very good ship she appeared to be, being classed in the second best class in the French Lloyds. His Lordship allowed Messrs. Forbes and Co. interest at 6 per cent. from the time of the notification of the arrival of the ship in Bombay. Forbes and Co. must also have their costs, because the manner in which the plaintiff had behaved in Mr. Fogo's office was such as to prevent him, although much to be pitied for the unfortunate affair and the trouble the ship had given him, getting off without paying costs.

His Lordship then left the Court.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association was held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute yesterday afternoon, when a paper was read by Mr. H. A. Wadya, Barrister-at-Law, on the "Municipal Reform Bill." On the proposition of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee was called to the chair. After the proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed, the Chairman called upon Mr. Wadya to read his lecture. The lecturer went into the history of the Municipality since Act II. of 1865 came into operation, and pointed out the gross irregularities which prevailed during the old regime, and suggested remedies in the new Municipal Bill. After the termination of the lecture, which occupied nearly an hour and a half in delivery, the Chairman invited discussion on it. The only gentlemen who responded to the call were Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, the Chairman, and the lecturer. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer the meeting separated.

DEATH OF COLONEL CARPENDALE.

We are sorry, but not surprised, to hear of the death of Colonel Carpendale in the Red Sea. As we stated a week ago, Colonel Carpendale had had several fits before reaching Aden, and it was then considered improbable that he could live out the voyage. He died one day this side of Suez, and was buried at sea. Colonel Carpendale fell a victim to Bright's disease, than which there is hardly any more deadly and hopeless disorder. By this casualty the Secretaryship to Government in the Public Works Department becomes vacant, and no doubt Colonel Walker will be confirmed in his acting appointment. Colonel Carpendale's death will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends who equally admired his official qualities and his private virtues.—*Madras Times.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Money Order Office at Nynee Tal (closed during winter) was re-opened on the 15th instant.

Visit of Ceremony.—On the evening of Saturday last His Excellency Lord Hobart paid a visit of ceremony to His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, Prince of Arcot, at the Shawdee Mahal, Triplicane. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery on His Lordship's arrival, and a similar salute was fired on his departure.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Wild Dogs in Travancore.—We hear from a correspondent that wild dogs are plentiful in the Travancore hill forests, and that samber often break into the open clearings of the coffee planters on these hills in the vicinity of Trevandrum, hotly pursued by these fierce animals, in a pack of 10 or 12; and further that the planters now and again succeed in beating off the dogs and secure the hunted animal for themselves, thus illustrating the old adage *sic vos, non vobis.*—*Madras Times.*

An Atrocious Assault.—On Friday last, a man named Soondarum, residing at Royapettah, a dubash in the employ of Mr. Prichard, solicitor, committed an atrocious assault on his wife and child. He beat the woman severely on her head with a crow-bar and then struck his child with the same instrument. He afterwards inflicted some injuries on his own head with the crow-bar. The woman and child were conveyed to the Royapettah Hospital, where the former is lying in such a state that her recovery is considered almost impossible. The child has not been much injured, and the wounds which the man inflicted on himself are also not of much consequence.—*Ibid.*

Darjeeling Tea.—We learn from the local *News* that some time ago two gentlemen finding a tea tree near the top of Mahalderam, took some seed from it and planted it at Rishap. With the exception of a slight rib round each seed, it resembles in size and appearance ordinary tea seed. The indigenous tea is strong and full of tannin, in comparison with it, China tea has no strength. A few of the indigenous leaves mixed with ordinary Darjeeling tea would give it the strong taste of Assam; but spoil the delicate flavour of the cultivated plant. The Darjeeling indigenous shrub differs from that of Assam and Cachar, in that it has a smaller leaf, and the seed has a mark like a circle round it.—*Bengal Times.*

Pratt Memorial Fund.—The Working Committee of the Pratt Memorial Found held a meeting on Wednesday, 22nd May, at the Bishop's Palace. It appeared from the Treasurer's Report that the money paid-up amounted to upwards of Rs. 24,000, and that there was a prospect of realizing within a few weeks sufficient to raise the receipts to upwards of Rs. 30,000. This result was considered sufficiently encouraging to justify the Committee in hoping that, in the course of next year, the school might be set on foot; and in the meantime it was resolved that the appeal for subscriptions be continued in all available quarters. The Working Committee consists of

dency. This is indeed a great improvement, as some acquaintance with reading, writing, and accounts, a little of history and geography, is of great value to workmen of all grades. This principle requires further development, so that every important town may contain a night-school, teaching not only reading, writing and elementary arithmetic, geography and history, but imparting also a superior knowledge of the mechanical arts by which they have to earn their maintenance. Thus while he has been advancing the cause of primary education, Mr. Peile has not forgotten—nay, he has actually encouraged—the growing demand for higher education in most of the Zilla towns. Three important High Schools have been established chiefly through his efforts during his Directorship, namely, those of Nassick, Sattara, and Dharwar, which are undoubtedly great centres in their respective districts of intelligent population. It is true that in most of these places the inhabitants themselves have worked heartily and contributed liberal sums to secure the benefits of higher education to their children. But without Mr. Peile's genuine sympathy and hearty co-operation with them, and untiring efforts to secure the help of Government, which is ever grudgingly extended to the Educational Department, nothing could have been done. Thus if Mr. Peile's object is fully carried out either by his successor or by himself, we may in no long time see a High School established in every Zilla town.

While he has been solicitous to increase the number of High Schools, Mr. Peile has paid particular attention to maintain and improve their efficincy. Though he has encouraged the study of classical languages he has not overlooked the claims of the vernaculars. He has made the study of vernaculars compulsory in every school, and has specially directed the attention of school-masters to that chief instrument of instruction in languages, namely, frequent and accurate translations. Nor must we omit to mention here the interest that he has taken and the encouragement he has given to physical training in connection with the higher schools. But it must be borne in mind that all these improvements have been just commenced, and they would require patience and long adherence to the sound principles of education, which Mr. Peile has ever kept in view, to effect their highest development.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, May 10.)

The discussion of the Alabama claims in the Lords has been postponed at the earnest request of Lord Granville, but Ministers have promised that both Houses shall have an opportunity before the Whitsun holidays.

In the Commons a motion by Mr. Gregory that Government ought to take the case of the shareholders of the Bombay Bank into consideration, was lost by 116 to 78. Mr. G. Duff has consented to lay the Kooka papers, on the table of the House as soon as they are complete; and has also promised to provide the library of the House of Commons with copies of the Indian Budget Estimates.

The Queen held a Drawing-room on May 6, and had an afternoon party at Buckingham Palace the next day. Her Majesty is now at Windsor, but it is expected she will take her departure for Scotland early next week, and will remain there about a month.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales are on their homeward journey. Titness Park has been taken for the Prince during Ascot week.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur will visit Liverpool in the Whitsun-week. During his stay His Royal Highness will be the guest of Mr. Graves, M.P., at Wavertree Grange.

The Empress of Germany has been to the International Exhibition and several public institutions during the past week; and has also visited the Queen at Windsor Castle.

The health of the Empress Eugenie is improving.

The discussion of the Army Bill in the French Chambers is expected to be resumed in a few days.

Marshal Bazaine has surrendered himself as prisoner, pending the arrangements for the court-martial. It is expected that the court will consist of generals of division.

Prince Bismarck is indisposed, and will shortly retire from active duties for a few months.

The Carlist insurrection in Spain has been suppressed; the insurgents have been routed; many prisoners have been taken, and Don Carlos has fled to France; the troops of Marshal Serrano were pursuing the rebels.

The eruptions of Vesuvius have terminated. The destruction of property has been very great.

News from Philadephia to May 6 states that the American case presented at Geneva must stand unaltered, although it may probably be superseded by subsequent arrangements.

Mr. Horace Greeley has been nominated as a candidate for the American Presidency by the Cincinnati Convention.

Brigham Young has been released from custody on a writ of habeas corpus.

The ladies of Ireland are about to inaugurate a scheme for a ladies' tribute to Lady Mayo.

The Right Hon. John Campbell has taken his seat in the House of Lords as Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen.

The Whit-Monday volunteer review at Clobham has been abandoned.

The trial of Mr. Edmunds, the solicitor, for the manslaughter of his wife at Newent has terminated in a verdict of "Not guilty."

The case of the Tichborne claimant was before the Court of Common Pleas a few days ago, when the judges decided that the costs of the previous action must be paid before prosecuting the cause of Tichborne v. Mostyn.

A sailors' strike at Southampton has taken place, which is likely to cause considerable inconvenience On May 7 the Indian mail steamer Massilia transhipped her passengers and mails in the Cowes Roads, and then proceeded to the Thames to discharge her cargo.

Messrs. Hartison and Gay have been again examined before the Indian Finance Committee on the question of the benefit of transferring the Indian Navy to the British Government.

A monster hotel is contemplated near Blackfriars, similar to the "Grand" at Paris.

The International Exhibition has been opened at a shilling this week. The visitors have not been very numerous, and the interior is far from complete.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold has consented to take the command of the Crathie and Ballater Volunteers.

The trial of the Belgian woman charged with the murder of Madame Riel is postponed till next sessions.

The Thousand Guinea (Newmarket) Stakes has been won by M. Lefevre's Reine, and the Chester Cup by Mr. Nicholls' Inveresk.

The increase of the Bank rate of discount on May 9 to 5 per cent. had a beneficial effect upon the price of securities.

Obituary of the Week.—Gen. Sir T. L. Pennefather, G.C.B.; Sir Thomas Dancer, Bart.; Lieut.-Col. J. H. M'Donald, B. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. H. R. Garden, Ben. S.C.; J. B. Stevens, Mad. Ret.; Gen. J. Hall, 19th Hussars; Lieut.-Col. R. Vansittart, late Coldstream Guards; the Hon. W. Wrottesley; Lady Mary Charlotte Howard; Lady Maria Molyneux; Lord Camden; Col. F. H. Turner, late Scots Fusilier Guards; Sir John Bligh, K.C.B.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Detailed accounts of the late eruption of Mount Vesuvius prove how disastrous it has been. Vast estates have been completely ruined, and the number of persons who had left their homes was estimated at 50,000. Many are, however, now returning. The Municipality of Naples has voted a sum of 120,000 f. for the sufferers, and the King has given 50,000 f. It is considered that the present eruption has been one of the most terrible that has ever taken place. One correspondent says that the very shape of the mountain has been changed, as though an earthquake had taken place. Hills have appeared where but a few days before stones stood for visitors to rest upon; and precipices have been formed which almost prevent further advance. The path to the Observatory is covered with cinders a foot deep, and the country round about is a scene of utter desolation, not a single tree nor any trace of vegetation being left. Two years, it is thought, will hardly suffice to render the soil fit for cultivation again. As regards the loss of life, it is stated that the persons taken to the hospital are all dead. The number of victims is certainly upwards of sixty, but the precise number is unknown. King Victor Emanuel has rendered all the assistance in his power to the sufferers, and has frequently been on the scene of desolation. One day, we are told, he was driving towards San Sebastiano, where the hot lava was still slowly pursuing its course. He had stopped several times, giving away money to the people who surrounded him. When, however, they perceived that he meant to proceed farther, where the danger was greater, the crowd began shouting, "No, no! our king must not die!" and they seized the horses of his carriage, and compelled him to return towards Naples.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

"Figures won't lie." Won't they? Does a fashionable woman's figure tell the truth?

"I always sing to please myself," said a gentleman who was humming a tune in company. "Then you are not at all difficult to please," said a lady who sat next to him.

THE GREAT REMEDIES for Consumption, Wasting, and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, also strength and weight, increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and Storekeepers, and by Savory & Moore (Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143, New Bond Street, London. Note.—Name and trade-mark on each bottle.

THE ATHANASIAN CREED.

The discussion on the Athanasian Creed was continued in the Upper House of Convocation on the 3rd inst. The Bishop of Gloucester moved that it was not expedient to invite legislation on the fourth report of the Ritual Commissioners in reference to the Athanasian Creed. The Bishop of Winchester moved an amendment, expressing agreement with the resolutions transmitted by the Lower House in favour of the retention of the Creed. This was lost by the casting vote of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in a subsequent division the original resolution was also negatived. The result of the late discussions is explained to be that the Athanasian Creed is to be maintained in the Church service "in its integrity," the latter phrase being not understood to preclude any re-translation to make the words used in the present translation more in accordance with the English of the present day. An explanatory note as touching the damnatory clauses was emphatically refused; but yet a committee has been appointed to consider whether a synodal declaration cannot be made as to the meaning of those clauses, and whether verbal alterations may not be made in the text. Convocation now stands adjourned until the 2nd of July.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE POPE AND THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

The Pope has refused to approve the appointment of Cardinal Hohenlohe as Ambassador to the Vatican. This refusal was notified to the Cardinal before his departure. It is thought probable that the German Government will not name another ambassador. The *Provincial Correspondence* of Berlin says that the mission of Prince Hohenlohe having been decided upon by the Emperor's Government as a conciliatory step, the Prince's rejection by his Holiness can only be regarded as a proof that friendly relations are not valued so highly at Rome as they are by the Emperor.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MAY 3.

Mr. Gregory rose to call the attention of the House to the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the failure of the Bank of Bombay, and the position of the shareholders in that bank with reference to the Government of that Presidency, and to move that, in the opinion of this House, the case of such shareholders is one for the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government. In the years 1840-43 the Government determined to establish banks in the three Presidencies; but he should confine his observations to the Bank of Bombay, which was established in 1840 by an Act of the Legislature of India, with a capital of £520,000. Six of the directors of that bank were appointed by the shareholders, and three by the Government. Down to the year 1860 it might be taken that the bank had carried on a safe and a profitable business; but at that date the Government determined to take away from the bank the power of issuing bank notes, and in order to compensate for that deprivation they transferred to them the Government business. It being considered necessary that a new Act should be passed in order to place the bank upon an altogether new basis, steps were taken to bring the matter before the Legislature of India. And here he must remark that it might be objected that six of the directors being appointed by the shareholders the latter were not in a position to complain of the acts of their representatives, who not only neglected their duty, but abused the confidence that was placed in them. The House, however, would probably be of opinion that that did not relieve the Government of India from the moral responsibility that rested upon them in this matter. He would proceed to show what were the acts of omission and of commission of the Government of India in relation to this subject, the powers they possessed, and in what they neglected to exercise those powers. He desired particularly to impress upon the House the fact that the Government of India was an arbitrary and a despotic Government, and was therefore bound to exercise over its subjects the powers of a paternal Government, and to accept responsibilities and duties in matters with which a representative Government had no concern. The draught of the new Act having been drawn up by the solicitor of the bank, under the orders of the directors, was submitted to the Law Officers of the Government, who inserted a provision to the effect that money should only be advanced by the bank upon certain securities to the extent of three-fourths of their value. That provision was very improperly altered when it came to be reconsidered by the bank authorities. Unfortunately the Government of India determined that the Act should be passed, not by themselves but by the Government of Bombay, a course which had led to all the evil of which he had to complain. The Act having been laid before the Legislative Council, Mr. Robertson, the solicitor for the Government, never called their attention to the objectionable alteration in the provision, which was so inconsistent with the interests of the shareholders. The Act was approved by the Governor in Council in July, 1863, and on being sent home received the approval of the Secretary of State and his Council. It made material alterations in the constitution of the bank as compared with the original Act of 1840, for it gave power to the directors to make advances to any amount to any individual on promissory notes, and on the security of shares in public companies, whether guaranteed or not. It also gave them power to increase the capital without the consent of the Government. The Act as first drawn contained byelaws which restricted the operation of those powers, but these were struck out by the Legislative Council, a proceeding in itself reasonable, for otherwise they could not have been modified without a fresh Act. A power of making byelaws was substituted, but that power was never enforced, the Government never taking the trouble to see that it was exercised. Another very proper provision, giving them the right of calling for accounts and inspecting documents, was also allowed to remain a dead letter. Thus the Government permitted the passing of an Act which gave power of speculative transactions to any amount; and striking out the schedule of byelaws they never required bye laws to be made or called for accounts. The Act was no sooner passed than it was put into operation. Head-quarters set the example, the branches rapidly followed, and a system of reckless banking, if banking it could be called, was commenced. Premchund Roychund, a cotton broker, who subsequently became a shareholder of the bank, and a promoter of railways, a man, indeed, mixed up in everything—*omnia novit Graculus esuriens*—was allowed credit to an almost unlimited amount, the power of increasing the capital being also acted upon. On the American War breaking out, and India becoming the source of our cotton supply, reckless advances were made without security, the only restriction placed on the secretary being practically evaded. He regretted also to have to state that the chairman of the bank, one of the Government directors, received allotments of shares by which he realized £37,000, Mr. Robertson, another Government director, being also implicated in similar transactions. Premchund Roychund obtained for himself loans to the extent of £120,000, and for others to the amount of £669,000, by which the bank ultimately lost £434,000. He also obtained for speculative purposes £295,000, the loss on which proved to be £139,000. The transactions he had so far described were of a curious character, to say the least of it; and the directors, not satisfied with the loss they had sustained, established a branch in Bombay itself. This was contrary to the charter, and it ought to have been checked by the Government, instead of which this step received the consent of the Governor in Council. In April, 1865, the directors came to a most extraordinary resolution, which was to advance from 50 per cent. to 175 per cent. of the premiums which the shares of the bank commanded. In some instances the premium was £200, of which the directors advanced £175. Such transactions were never before heard of in the history of banking. The result of them was a loss of not less than £134,716. On the 29th of April Mr. Blair resigned; and at this period the bank had lost £1,531,340. by operations of which the Commissioners gave a summary in their report. A new phase of the history of the bank commenced in 1865, when the attention of the Government at home was directed to the transactions going on, although the Government of Bombay seemed to have been utterly blind to them, unless it had countenanced them throughout. On the 3d of March, 1865, Sir Charles Wood wrote to Sir Bartle Frere expressing alarm at the possible consequences of the speculations, mentioning disagreeable rumours, praying that the affairs might be looked into, and urging how desirable it was that the Government should stand clear if anything went wrong. The advice given was very good, and, unfortunately, it had been required earlier to prevent loss. Sir Bartle Frere communicated with Messrs. Chapman and Lushington directing them to look into the affairs of the bank, which they did. There was a meeting of the directors, at which it was resolved that no constituent should be allowed a credit of more than £30,000 without the special sanction of three directors. That was all very well if it had been acted upon two years before; but the loss had been already sustained. The transactions were continued notwithstanding the resolutions, the secretary being Mr. Robinson, who had been a party to Mr. Blair's proceedings. At last a creditor at the bank, named Carnac, failed, and he owed the bank £177,168, but without security. There ensued a panic and a run on the bank, which had less cash in hand than safety required. Application was made to the Governor of Bombay, who telegraphed to the Viceroy, inquiring whether the Government might make an advance to the bank, and what followed was important, as showing that the bank was regarded not only as a financial concern, but also as a political agent. The run on the bank ceased when it was found that it was to be supported by the Government, and the necessity for rendering pecuniary assistance never arose. The Governor-General had his attention called to the transactions, and he wrote to the Governor of Bombay desiring the Bombay Government to look after the bank, which he understood was making advances on shares, contrary to all banking customs and to the charter of the bank. The note from the Secretary of State of June, 1865, was referred to the Government directors, and the report of the Commission showed how they dealt with it. The facts supported the inference he had drawn that there was not only neglect on the part of the Government of Bombay, but that they did not obtain proper information in answer to the requirements of the Secretary of State and the Governor-General. In September and October, 1865, the shares rose in the market, and might have been realized without the enormous losses which where subsequently incurred, but, unfortunately, the Bank adopted what was called a policy of advance, and the interests of the shareholders were thereby sacrificed. On the 8th of September Sir C. Wood acknowledged the receipt of a despatch sent to him on the 8th of July, expressed his opinion that the mere statement of the proceedings of the Bank was sufficient to show how unjustifiable they were, and made a recommendation on which, unfortunately, the Bombay Government did not act. On the 31st of March the Government directors reported that £79,000 had been realized, that £126,000 remained due, and that £116,000 had not been accounted for. It appeared that in April, 1866, Premchund made application to the Bank of Bombay and other banks for a loan of £250,000, offering certain securities, on which he put a nominal value. One of the Government directors called upon Sir Bartle Frere and spoke to him on the subject. According to the report of the Commissioners, Sir Bartle Frere sanctioned the advance, believing that the transaction was still going on, although, in his opinion, that ought to have been a reason for stopping it. As might have been expected, the securities turned out to be utterly worthless. This was not the only proof of the reckless way in which the business of the bank was conducted. Another proof was found in the fact that they permitted themselves by sheer carelessness to lose upwards of £96,000, in connexion with the Asiatic Bank. In 1866, His Excellency the Governor-General of India caused a communication to be addressed to the Government of Bombay, asking that inquiries might be made as to the conduct of the bank; but the Bombay Government took upon itself to consider that the inquiries were of such a character that a bank carrying on business ought not to be called upon to answer them. Again the Governor-General asked for information, specifying the points upon which he desired to be informed, and after much delay the directors reported a loss by advances on shares alone amounting to £116,000, and a further loss by advances on promissory notes to one firm amounting to no less than £801,000. In 1869 the directors reported a total loss on their trading of £1,500,000, but a subsequent fuller investigation disclosed a loss of £1,889,933, involving ruin and desolation on all hands. The conduct of the directors of the bank was without doubt culpable, but no less culpable was the conduct of the Government, which by neglecting to make inquiries enabled the directors to circulate reports giving an altogether false colour to their transactions. Having thus pointed to errors of omission and commission in the conduct of the directors, he therefore asked a favourable consideration for the resolution he was about to propose. He knew he might be told that a favourable consideration meant an advance of money to recoup the shareholders for the loss they had sustained in connexion with the business of the bank, and that such advance could only be raised by taxation. He admitted that this was the case, but contended at the same time that he had a right to ask some indemnification from the Government which had received a considerable portion of the money, which was squandered by the bank. In 1864-5 the Government threw a considerable quantity of the land into the market, and he believed that a very large quantity of it was purchased by persons who subsequently turned out to be among the largest debtors of the bank, one alone of such persons purchasing to the extent of £400,000. (Hear, hear.) The taxation necessary to produce this indemnity would fall largely upon the people of Bombay, as the Government could not be held personally responsible; the only means of fixing the responsibility was by getting at the Government through the people. The hon. member concluded by moving that in the opinion of this House the case of the shareholders in the Bank of Bombay is one for the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Colonel Barttelot, in rising to second the motion, expressed his belief that the case of the shareholders in the Bombay Bank not only deserved, but would receive the sympathy and the consideration of the House. He had refrained from bringing their case before the House last year only because he could not at that time foresee any practical result. The transactions connected with the bank were as bad as any of which he had ever heard, and all the facts tended conclusively, to his mind at least, to show that the Government at Bombay were respo nsible for the action of the directors whom they placed in charge of the affairs of the bank. The bank was established in 1840 under a charter which for over 20 years worked well. But a change was made, and on the 13th of January, 1863, there was a frightful collapse. The Government thought the matter so serious that they sent out a Commission under Sir Charles Jackson, and of the two reports made by that Commission one only had been published. He would ask the hon. gentleman what had become of the second report, for when a report which should be published was kept back the natural inference was that it contained something which it was desired to keep secret. (Hear.) Under the new charter speculations were made with this bank in all directions. In the meantime the Government were warned of what was going on, and the most emphatic warnings sent to the Government from England, India, and Bombay were utterly disregarded. When Premchund, though hopelessly insolvent and a large debtor to the bank, applied for a loan of £250,000, Sir Bartle Frere, though aware of his insolvency and indebtedness, allowed him to have the £250,000 on the most worthless securities, and, as might have been expected, Premchund's connexion with the bank involved the shareholders in a loss of something like £190,000 Not the slightest attempt was made to retrieve the fortunes of the bank, for when certain shares in which the bank was interested rose no advantage was taken of the market to reduce the losses incurred. And when Sir Bartle Frere finding that there was a run on the bank, telegraphed to the Governor-General to say that the bank must stop unless £1,500,000 were guaranteed, not only was this done, but the same culpable and reckless system of management was persisted in. In five years the capital of what had been the safest and soundest bank in India was raised from £500,000 to £2,100,000, and when it failed it was found that a loss of £1,998,833 had fallen upon the shareholders. He maintained that that was a state of things which demanded very serious consideration. Something was surely due to the shareholders, and he hoped that his hon. friend would get up in his place and state that, whether the Government were prepared or not to do anything for their pecuniary benefit, they would say that in their opinion gross and culpable neglect attached to the officials in Bombay and to the directors of the bank. (Hear, hear.) Considering all the circumstances of this lamentable failure, the House had a right to ask for the favourable consideration of the case of the shareholders, many of whom were the widows and orphans of Government officials. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Grant Duff regretted as much as the hon. gentleman opposite the misfortunes of the shareholders in the old Bank of Bombay, and if the motion had been brought forward several years ago he would most probably have accepted it, substituting, perhaps, the word "anxious" for the word "favourable." To accept the motion now, after the affairs of the Bank had received the most careful and most painful consideration from the Government, without its seeing any way to meet the wishes of the shareholders, would, he feared, be to excite false hopes, and so to inflict a new evil upon persons who had suffered enough already. If the motion meant anything it meant that the Government of India should take a sum of money out of the pockets of the people of India and put it into the pockets of the persons who lost money by the failure of the Old Bank of Bombay. But what defence could there be for such a proceeding? Was not the proposal an admirable illustration of the saying that A never saw B in distress without wishing C to relieve him? If the resolution had stated that the Bombay Government of six or seven years ago had acted very injudiciously as regards the bank, and that it was the bounden duty of the home Government of India to take greater care to protect the interests of Government in those banks, then he would have said nothing against it. The motion, however, though not exactly a demand, for the hon. gentleman's resolution was as mild as his tone was courteous, yet it amounted to the expression of a wish for money which could not be honestly given. Why was this motion made in the House of Commons at all? It was notorious that no court of justice would decide in favour of the shareholders. Having no legal claim, they fell back on what they called a moral claim upon the people of India, £110,000 of whose money, far more than was lost by any single shareholder, was lost by the failure of this ill-starred bank. The hon. gentleman said the Government of Bombay was responsible. But to whom was it responsible? The Government of Bombay was responsible not to its fellow-shareholders, but to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State in Council for looking after its own shares in the bank and its deposits with the bank. The Court of Directors had always set its face as a flint against giving any guarantee to the Presidency Banks. In the year 1806 the Government of Bengal recommended it to establish a bank at Calcutta, the solvency of which was to be guaranteed by the Government. The Court, which had already rejected a similar proposal from Madras, again carefully reconsidered the whole question, and eventually refused to agree to the recommendation. The grounds of the directors' refusal were, first, a determination not to guarantee any bank; and, secondly, a dislike to being partners in any bank. On the latter ground they did not stand very firm and gave the Government of Bengal a latitude to subscribe £100,000 to the capital of the proposed bank if it could not be founded without that help; but on the former they stood perfectly firm. They would hear nothing of any guarantee. Nor did the Court depart from this wise policy in sanctioning the establishment of the old Bank of Bombay. It was quite true the money subscribed for the shares was paid in the first instance to the sub-treasurer of the Bombay Government, but it was not less true that the Act of incorporation provided that the amount so subscribed should be delivered to the directors of the Bank, that the receipts granted by the sub-treasurer of the Government of Bombay should be cancelled, and that a certificate signed by three directors of the Bank of Bombay should be delivered to each proprietor. If the Government meant to hold itself out as in any sense adopting or guaranteeing the old Bank of Bombay, what in the world was the object of this ceremony? Why were the receipts of the sub-treasurer cancelled? Why were the receipts of three directors of the new institution substituted for them? Continuing its policy of recognition and allowance, the Government became a shareholder in the bank, and the Government being a shareholder became, of course, just as liable as any other shareholder in a chartered bank to all the depositors and creditors of the bank. There was no kind of dispute about that, and no creditor or depositor had lost a penny by the bank's failure, though the Government, like other shareholders, had lost nearly the whole value of its shares. It was one thing to be liable to depositors and creditors and quite another thing to be liable to its fellow shareholders, and unless it could be proved that in some mysterious way the Government became liable to its fellow shareholders the present motion had no basis. On what ground, then, could it be maintained that it was liable to its fellow shareholders? Was it because the Government had three directors on the Board? That only proved what no one denied, that Government was a very influential shareholder and wished, though unfortunately it was unsuccessful, to look after its own interests. The function of these three directors was to protect the interest of the Government. In the latter years of the bank's existence most of them proved to be very inefficient, selected as they were, and must in the nature of things have been, from men who had no experience in banking; but they were put there to look after the heavy stake of the Government *qua* shareholder—not the interest of its fellow-shareholders, who were represented by six directors of their own, able at any time to outvote the Government directors, and who as commercial men were likely to know more of commercial matters and to take the lead, as in fact they did. But it was attempted to fix responsibility on the Government, because the Act of Incorporation of 1840 entirely precluded the bank from being engaged in any business of an unsafe or speculative character. In the first place the fact was otherwise. The Act of 1840 left it upon, for example, to discount any amount of bad bills. If the bank had had the misfortune to fall in the earlier years of its existence into the hands into which it fell in its latter, its ruin might have been antedated by nearly a quarter of a century. In the second place, even if the fact had been as alleged, it would not have supported the inference. The Government, even if it had made it impossible for the bank to discount bad bills—an impracticable feat—would only have done so in its own interest, or rather in the interest of those for whom it was acting—the great public of taxpayers, not the little public of shareholders. Such being the state of things under the Act of 1840, was there anything in Act 10 of 1863, once so popular with the bank shareholders, but so much attacked after the event, or was there anything in the circumstances connected with its passing that altered the relations of the Government to its fellow shareholders? He thought not. And here let him pause to note a most strange fact—that the very people who wished for the legislation of 1863, accepted the new Charter, and took all the advantages under it, including dividends at the rate of 12½ and 16 per cent., were actually coming whining to Parliament and complaining of the result of their own actions. There might be some ground for saying that the Bombay Government, or even the then Secretary of State, should have so far distrusted the wisdom of the mercantile community of Bombay as to have forbidden the slightest relaxation in the terms of the old charter. But was it for the people who accepted the new charter to complain? Who was it who initiated the changes in the Act regulating the old Bank of Bombay? It was the Board of Directors, not the Government, who had prepared the draught Act—the solicitors to the direction of the bank, not the Government solicitors. Who was it who struck out of the original draught the words the absence of which afterwards led to so much mischief? Were they members of the Government?—were they appointed by the Government? They were not members of the Government; they were two commercial directors, Messrs. Scott and Foggs. They were appointed to be a committee for the preparation of the Act by the directors, not by the Government. Who was it who ratified the striking out of those important words? Was it the Government? No, it was a special general meeting of the shareholders, called on the 26th of November, 1861, not by the Government, but by the directors. It was not till after the affair had gone a very long way indeed that the Government had anything whatever to do with the matter, and when it did appear on the scene it erred, not, like the shareholders, who were "making haste to be rich," by commission, but by omission. He was not defending the Bombay Government, which, although it took the best banking advice within its reach—which was not saying much—failed to secure the interests of the people of India, which were represented by £120,000 embarked in the old Bank of Bombay; but its fellow-shareholders, who preferred go-ahead directors, and would have called the Government red-tapist and tyrannical if it had checked them sooner, were not the persons to cast stones at it. They were far more culpable; and if it was said that some of them were living at a distance, and could not exercise effectual control, might not the same thing have been said of hundreds and hundreds of persons who lost their money in the numerous great concerns which went crashing down here in England in 1866? The people at a distance were concluded by the acts of the people on the spot, who were largely engaged in the wild speculations of the time; and the House must not forget that many of the Bombay Bank's shareholders were concerned in the very speculations that ruined them as shareholders. But, even as to those who had neither part nor lot in the wilder speculations, was it not true that persons who put their money into banks, if they were in their senses, made their arrangements accordingly? They expected high interest, but they did not expect security equal to that of the Funds or of other steady-going investments. Much was made in all discussions of that kind of the losses of the widow and the orphan, but those were not the true friends of the widow and the orphan who encouraged them to get 16 per cent. for their money. There was another point in that question to which he thought he must, however barely pass sufficient attention. Supposing even that a moral claim were made out for some persons, who would those persons be? Would they be those who happened to be the shareholders at the moment the bank broke, or would they be the persons who held shares of the old Bank of Bombay at this moment? He thought the hon. member would find that even if he succeeded in forcing the Government to commit the great wrong of robbing the people of India to pay the Bombay Bank shareholders the persons benefited would consist largely of persons who had bought the shares for a mere song, on the chance of something being done by the Government. To sum up, it seemed to him that the Bombay Government was over trustful and injudicious, as well as most unfortunate, but that, with regard to its fellow shareholders, its conduct was *damnum sine injurid*. How was it that the commercial directors, who were twice as numerous as the Government directors, never found out the kind of man they had for a secretary? Each of the parties concerned—the Government of Bombay and the shareholders—had great powers, which powers, if properly exercised, might have saved the bank, and each party had neglected its respective duties; but the people of India had done no wrong, while they had lost a great deal; and the least reasonable course that could be proposed would be to compensate one of the guilty parties, not out of the pocket of the other—for nobody proposed to confiscate by Act of Parliament the property of the persons more or less connected with the Bombay Government who had to do with the misfortunes of the old Bank of Bombay—but out of the pocket of perfectly innocent persons, who had neither directly nor indirectly anything whatever to do with the whole transaction. He repeated that he was not defending the Government of Bombay. (Hear, hear.) The Government of Bombay was in 1866 in the hands of a man who knew well how to defend himself. He was defending nothing and nobody but the pockets of the people of India. Yet his hon. friend must remember that he was looking at these affairs after they had been examined and thrashed out by a Commission which had sat for about a year. The Bombay Government, which had many other things to attend to, was looking at them while a great number of persons were interested in deliberately hoodwinking it, and while many more were as much blinded by sanguine hopes as were people in England at the very same time, and up to the great Overend-Gurney crash. (Hear, hear.)

(*To be continued.*)

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH, OF MAY 11.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

A horsey man, hearing mention made of the "Latin Races," wished to know where they where held.

PUBLICANS AND PEERS.

Thank goodness we have a House of Lords, mine host! eh? Isn't the Licensing Bill a landlord's question?

SPORTING PARALLEL.

Big Prince Charlie won the "Two Thousand." You see every enormous Pretender to the hondurs of a fine race does not break down before the Judge.

AUGUSTUS HATES CALLS.

"Augustus, love, let me entreat you! Do not give way to any insane demonstrations of delight before the servant, if she says they're not at home!"

"BUSTED UP!"

Mr. Bull—"Ha! I thought you'd burst him at last"

Jonathan—"Wa-al, old hoss! Guess, it's just what we meant to dew—straight thre-ew! Let's liquor up."

ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.

Apropos of certain claims, which certain people seem to think are not a whit more monstrous than those in the Alabama case, Jawkins says he is reminded of the story of the Irishman who boasted that he had an illigant fotne property, only the rightful owner, like a blayguard, kept him out of it.

"EXEMPLI GRATIA."

Ancient Mariner (to credulous Yachtsman)—"A'miral Lord Nelson! Bless yer, I knowed him; served under him. Many's the time I've as'ed him for a bit o' baccy, as I might be a astin' o' you; and says he, 'Well, I ain't got no 'bacco,' jest as you might say to me; "but here's a shillin' for yer,' says he"!!

GENTLE OVERTURES TOWARDS FRIENDSHIP.

First Stranger—"I declare, Sir, that women are getting more outrageously deolfay every day. Just look over there, at that prodigious old porpoise with the eyeglass!"

Second Stranger—"Hum! Ha! Yes! I can't help thinking she's a more festive-looking object than that funereal old frump with the fan!"

First Stranger—"The 'funereal old frump' is my wife, Sir!"

Second Stranger—"The 'prodigious old porpoise' is mine! Let's go and have some tea!"

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Brugge, Belgium.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	Rs. 11 1/16d. per Rupee.
,, 3 do.	.....	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
,, 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 5/8d. do.
,, demand	.....	1s. 10½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	.....	1s. 10½d. do.
On Paris demand	.....	1s. 10 7/16d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	.....	1s. 10 7/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 28th May 1872.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal,					4 per cent.
Do	do	12	do	do	5 ,,

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at three per cent., allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
A FEW REAMS of first quality CREAM LAID DEMY, 21 lbs.—size 23 by 17½ inch.

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A BRADFORD'S PATENT WASHING, WRINGING, MANGLING MACHINE, fitted to be driven either by Steam or Hand. This Machine will wash, wring, and mangle 50 pieces of Linen in 20 minutes without any wear or tear whatsoever.

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RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
GUNS, RIFLES, &c.

MR. W. W. GREENER, Birmingham, has consigned for Sale to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co. the following GUNS and RIFLES, manufactured by him, suitable for Indian sport, and warrants the shooting of the Rifles to be accurate, with a flat trajectory, and the Guns to shoot close and strong:—

1 Double-barrel Breech Loading Rifle C. F. Patent Strikers, No. 9,780, 16 Bore ..... Rs. 412
1 Double-barrel Breech Loading for Snider ammunition, No. 9,436 (·577) 26 Inches 300
1 Double-barrel Breech Loading, No. 10,894 with ammunition, No. 9,436 (·577) 26 In